

Speech Stuff

Concerning the Y. M. C. A.
for use in the

UNITED
WAR WORK CAMPAIGN



PROOF COPY—ISSUED AUGUST 29th
FOR SPEAKERS ONLY

NOT FOR GENERAL DISTRIBUTION
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WHAT THIS BOOK IS!

It is a birdseye view of the War Work of the Y. M. C. A. It makes no attempt to describe the work of the other agencies. Separate manuals are provided for that purpose.

It is a guide for speakers who have not had direct contact with all phases of the Association War Work.

It is a sample of many additional figures and facts to be brought up to date for the November drive.

WHAT THIS BOOK IS NOT!

It is not an attempt to offer suggestions to any man who has been overseas. The simple story of what you did and what you saw in France will be far more graphic than what can be written about it here.

It is not an effort to provide ready made speeches. Even the sample speeches are merely skeletons. Your own speech is bound to be better for you than any delivered second hand.

THE COMBINED DRIVE

CAMPAIGN FOR \$170,500,000 AUTHORIZED BY
LETTER OF PRESIDENT WILSON DATED
SEPTEMBER 3

Seven Agencies will combine during the week of November 11 for a War Fund Campaign to raise \$170,500,000. The President's letter and the budget growing out of the combined drive were inserted in this volume on September 5. The chapter which follows this one, entitled "An Explanation of the National War Work Campaign," referring to four organizations, has been reaffirmed and now applies to the seven organizations named.

Organizations for which the fund is to be raised and their budgets as approved by the War Department through the Commission on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is Chairman, follow:

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Young Men's Christian Association..... | \$100,000,000 |
| Young Women's Christian Association... | 15,000,000 |
| National Catholic War Council (including work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women)..... | 30,000,000 |
| Jewish Welfare Board | 3,500,000 |
| American Library Association | 3,500,000 |
| War Camp Community Service | 15,000,000 |
| Salvation Army | 3,500,000 |
| Total | <hr/> \$170,500,000 |

The letter from the President authorizing the combined campaign for funds, follows:

"The White House,
Washington, Sept. 3, 1918.

"My Dear Mr. Fosdick:

"May I not call your attention to a matter which
has been recently engaging my thought not a little?

"The War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale.

"It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our allies are especially one and all of a kind and must of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest co-operation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service.

"This point of view is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall take the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country.

"Will you not, therefore, as Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, be good enough to request the societies in question to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign, preferably during the week of Nov. 11, so that in their solicitation of funds as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete co-operation and fellowship as possible?

"In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic co-operation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that

each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service.

"At the same time, I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time. Through their agencies the moral and spiritual resources of the nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way, and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war.

"It has been gratifying to find such a fine spirit of co-operation among all the leaders of the organizations I have mentioned. This spirit and the patriotism of all the members and friends of these agencies, give me confidence to believe that the united war work campaign will be crowned with abundant success.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

AN EXPLANATION OF THE UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

Appended you will find a printed copy of the memorandum of agreements adopted August 13 and 15, relating to the merger campaign:

"Memorandum of Agreement Regarding the United War Work Campaign as Prepared and Approved by the Chairmen of the Campaign Committee of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations, of the Campaign Committee of the War Work Council of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, of the National Finance Committee of the War Camp Community Service, and of the Library War Council of the American Library Association.

I

(Adopted August 13, 1918)

"Seven distinct organizations have been recognized by the Government for service with the troops—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army. Each of these organizations is supported by private subscriptions, and each has planned a campaign for funds on a national basis for some period between September, 1918, and February, 1919. It has become increasingly apparent that seven such campaigns cannot be conducted in the period named without serious overlapping and conflict, to say nothing of the confusion into which communities would be thrown by a series of drives following one another in quick succession, each with its own machinery and administrative personnel and each for objects involving the serving of the American Army and Navy. This is particularly true in view of the fact that a Liberty Loan Drive has been scheduled for October, and the whole question has been presented whether a combination campaign on the part of some or all of the societies above named might not simplify the task which they are jointly bearing and give the country an opportunity to contribute at one time to what is in reality a common cause.

"Differences in fiscal periods between the societies named, as well as divergencies in financial needs, make it difficult to effect such a result for all seven societies. It has been agreed, however, between representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Association to conduct a joint campaign during the week beginning November 11, and we are informed by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, who represents the War Department in the matter, that the three other organizations, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army have agreed to join in a common campaign to be carried on in January, 1919. This plan will therefore result in two national drives instead of seven.

"The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Association do not attempt to dictate to the communities how the money collected during the week of November 11th shall be raised. It is strongly urged, however, that the local representatives of the four societies unite their machinery in single committees so that the campaign will take on the appearance not of four drives conducted the same week, but of a common drive in which all take part.

II

(Adopted August 15, 1918)

"It is agreed by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association

1. That there shall be a joint campaign for funds during the week beginning November 11, 1918.

2. That by *joint* campaign we mean, so far as it can be brought about, a campaign undertaken through the agency of consolidated committees rather than four separate campaigns in the same week.

3. That each society will adopt a joint pledge card.

4. That the committee organization now installed throughout the country for the collection of funds be disturbed as little as possible, and that the policy of addition rather than elimination be advised.

5. That in so far as the campaign has a name it shall be called the "United War Work Campaign" followed by the names of the four organizations participating.

6. That Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge be the national treasurer and that the moneys collected in the States be paid to him for proper distribution among the societies.

7. That all funds collected be distributed on a pro rata basis among the four societies participating in the campaign; that is, the funds received shall be divided among the participating organizations in such proportion as the total budget of each organization bears to the sum total of the combined budgets. The budget estimates and percentages are as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------|----------|
| Y. M. C. A..... | \$100,000,000... | 75 | per cent |
| W. C. C. S..... | 15,000,000... | 11.22 | " |
| Y. W. C. A..... | 15,000,000... | 11.22 | " |
| A. L. A..... | 3,500,000... | 2.56 | " |

8. That specified or restricted subscriptions shall not be asked for, but, if given, shall be credited to the particular association, such amount to be a part of the total and not an addition to it.

9. That the advertising which each organization has planned for itself proceed as planned, but that some advertising be advised in the name of the United War Work Campaign.

10. That the expenses incurred in joint work in connection with the drive be paid on a pro rata basis.

11. That Mr. George W. Perkins and Dr. John R. Mott for the Young Men's Christian Association; Mrs. Henry P. Davison for the Young Women's Christian Association; Honorable Myron T. Herrick for the War Camp Community Service; Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip for the American Library Association; and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman of the Great Union Drive for New York City, and Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge as Treasurer ex officio, act together under the chairmanship of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, or their alternates, in settling any questions between the four organizations participating in this agreement or in handling any arrangements which have to be dealt with jointly."

GENERAL PERSHING INDORSES DRIVE

"A sense of obligation for the varied and useful service rendered to the Army in France by the Young Men's Christian Association prompts me to join in the appeal for its further financial support. I have had opportunity to observe its operations, measure the quality of its personnel and mark its beneficial influence upon our troops, and I wish unreservedly to commend its work for the army."

(Signed) PERSHING.

GENERAL PETAIN COMMENDS "Y" WORK

"I have approved, some time ago, the propositions made by the Work of the 'Foyers du Soldat' for the organization of a hundred new Foyers.

"During the two years of its working, this enterprise has rendered incontestable services, offering to the soldiers some welfare and comfort during their sojourn in the Cantonments of rest.

"At this time, when with the aid of the Y. M. C. A. our American Allies are preparing to participate, more largely still than in the past, in the organization of Foyers du Soldat, I seize the occasion to inform you that I am disposed to facilitate, in every way possible, a new extension of this work in the zone of our Armies.

"Asking you to be, with your Collaborators and Friends, French and American, the interpreter of the grateful sentiments of our troops, I beg you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my highest consideration."

(Signed) PETAIN.

GEN. DIAZ PRAISES "Y"

"May I express in the name of my troops, my most sincere and heartfelt admiration of the continuous benefits rendered to the Italian army by Case de Soldato of Y. M. C. A."

(Signed) DIAZ.

FOREWORD

A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE SCOPE OF Y. M. C. A. WAR WORK

The war work of the Y. M. C. A. is a stupendous enterprise. Moreover, it is unique.

In a superlative war it reflects the superlative. In no previous war was such a project undertaken on such a scale. It soon became so useful, so indispensable, that it grew, and still is growing, far beyond the limits planned.

This form of war work was an American idea. The best proof of its value was the way the Allied nations seized upon it, and France and Italy soon asked that similar work be done among their armies. Meanwhile the British and Canadian "Y" work has been developing in the English army.

Remember, always, that the "Y" work is not extraneous. It is not superimposed upon the fighting forces. It is not working at cross purposes, or even at other purposes than the armies which it serves. Primarily it is being employed as a righteous force to help win a righteous war.

A sober soldier, a clean soldier, a contented soldier, makes the best fighting man. The "Y" aids the man in uniform to become that kind of soldier.

General Foch has a favorite slogan, "Battles are won or lost the day before the fighting." The "Y" is fighting these battles of "the day before." It is smashing at the stronghold of booze, immorality, and despondency.

The grim, out and out military man, Napoleon counted the factor of morale as 3 to 1. General Pershing has said, "Give us nine men and the Y. M. C. A. and we will have a more effective fighting force than as though we had ten men without the Y. M. C. A." That is, 900 men plus the "Y" equals 1,000. Every million men in France is reinforced by the "Y" with the equivalent of more than 100,000. This is not Association calculation, but General Pershing's.

The American soldier, sailor, or marine cannot miss the "Y" at any stage, even if he wants to. And thousands upon thousands of letters home show that he does not want to.

Analyzed, most complaints about the "Y" sift down to protests against the lack at some points of the services the "Y" offers at others.

To make this service uniform, complete, and universal rests with the American people. Their readiness to meet the demands of the American fighting man—not of the Y. M. C. A.—will be gauged by their contributions to this campaign fund.

Keep this point clear: It is the man in the uniform who wants this \$100,000,000. The "Y" simply is trying to help him get it.

All that is said here about the soldier applies to the sailor and marine. It is difficult to talk of all of them at once.

The Y. M. C. A. first touches the drafted man, not yet in uniform, in those hours of depression and homesickness that assail the most stout-hearted after he has said goodbye to family and friends, and boarded a train for camp.

The "Y" awaits the rookie at camp and gives the one human touch amid the machine like precision and discipline which he is apt at first to consider as a cold, bloodless process.

Throughout his training it does not pamper him, but it strengthens, stimulates, and fortifies him. To repeat, it makes a better soldier of him. If it does not the commanding officer would rout it out of his cantonment or camp, bag and baggage. If you don't believe the "Y" has a place in camp or on the fighting line you don't believe the American officers know their business. It goes there only by their invitation and remains with their consent.

The young American goes next to a port of embarkation. He has been active in civilian life, working hard and playing hard. He has been even more strenuous in the crowded days of intensive training. Now he faces a trip overseas, on a crowded transport. Long, idle hours carry germs of home sickness. The reaction is apt to be, "Is it worth while?" Can't you see how the "Y" man may be of inestimable service on the transport?

In France—a new environment, new language, new customs. He faces problems outside his military life. Here is fought the great battle of "the day before," of many days before. The triple enemy, booze, gambling, loneliness, keep up their barrage fire while the man is waiting, waiting, wait-

ing. The unrelieved monotony is deadly. Then come the actual fighting and the need for ministry. After that the heavy artillery of all the evil spirits that a Hun could conjure—that reaction from excitement and strain, when tired body and fagged mind respond only to the most elemental instincts, which also are the most animal. Testimony is overwhelming that here the “Y” has done some of its most effective work. In the most literal sense it has been a savior of men. And that means, in military phrase, a conservator of man power to fight the battles of those who must stay at home.

Trembling, nerve racked, either keyed to an abnormal pitch, or in a daze from nerve exhaustion, the soldier comes back from an engagement. The “Y” holds out a welcome hand. It takes him under its wing, when he most needs it. It helps him back to normal, mentally and physically.

While the fight is on it stays with him. “Y” men have returned who have had miraculous escapes. Others have been wounded, some killed.

The “Y” work in the German prison camps literally has saved thousands of lives. The work among the convalescents alone is an epic of kindness and mercy.

Important as is the “Y” work for the American soldier, sailor, and marine, this is not its sole task.

Testimony of the highest French and Italian military authorities proves the great value of the Association in helping maintain the morale of these Allies.

In Russia the Association has been a major force in the program of economic, industrial, and moral support undertaken by President Wilson. The opportunities for further service there grip the imagination and lay a burden of highest responsibility upon the Y. M. C. A. and the American people upon whom depends the degree of service the “Y” can render.

In Macedonia, in Albania, in Turkey, in East Africa, Mesopotamia, India and Egypt, in Palestine, Siberia and Japan, and at every point where the flags of the Allies fly, the Y. M. C. A. is doing war work. Its field of activity encircles the globe.

Speakers in this campaign should inform themselves fully from this manual, and from other literature, about the tre-

mendous sweep and scope of the War Work program. Let it grip your own imagination and your enthusiasm. Then only will you be able to impart the story to your audiences. Then only can you make your audiences realize how truly the responsibility for continuing and extending and intensifying the service rests upon them.

FOLLOWING HIM THROUGH

HOW THE LONG ARM OF THE "Y" REACHES THE MAN IN UNIFORM WHEREVER HE GOES

The "Y" follows the flag. But it does not stop at that. It follows the man.

It follows him even if he falls into a German prison camp. But in most cases it will go with him to the front and back home again.

The trail of the "Y" is long. It encircles the globe. It ranges over the seven seas. It is anchored firmly on every continent.

The "Y" doesn't wait to meet the man half-way. It goes with the drafted man on his train to camp. It meets the marine at his training quarters; it greets the sailor at his home port.

The troop train meeting is brief. Like most introductions, it is important. Many men on these trains are homesick. Others are anxious and fearful in the face of a new experience. A few seize upon their last hours out of uniform for a final "fling." Others are curious about their new adventure.

Tact has helped the "Y" man combat gambling and drink. Cheer has dispelled the depressing aftermath of leave takings. A readiness to answer questions has been helpful to men who knew little of "what to do next" when they reached camp.

Moreover the train trips give the "Y" men opportunity to invite the recruits to the "Y" hut at the camp.

Camp life is an unopened book to most men who go there. It has peculiar temptations.

"The sins and temptations of soldiers as well as their virtues are seldom subtle. Generally they are elementary and passionate. Their hearts, flung open to the world, are readier for influence than they have ever been before. Their minds freed from all questions as to what they shall eat or what they shall drink or wherewithal they shall be clothed—for the army arranges all that for the soldier—puts him to bed

at night, awakens him in the morning and maps out the hours of his day by schedule—are like empty houses swept and garnished, ready for the entrance of whatever spirits may come, whether good or bad.

"Imagine this reconstructed human nature in a tent at camp. Suddenly he is removed from all with which he is familiar and set among entirely new surroundings. He has long evenings with nothing to occupy his hours and no comfortable place in which to spend them. There comes the first opportunity of the Young Men's Christian Association."

To this stranger, most literally in a strange land, the "Y" holds forth a friendly hand. It meets the opportunity, not by preaching, but by serving.

The service may range, on its physical side, from selling a postage stamp to planning a wedding ceremony, which has been done to the extent of obtaining a license, a clergyman, and a room for the couple.

Each service makes a point of personal contact. That affords the "Y" man the chance for the type of service most needed—the spiritual sort. The word is not used in any narrow sense. It may mean a smile, a cheery greeting, a slap on the back, a conference about personal problems, and the way the men pour their confidences into the ears of one who has time to listen, attests the need.

Three things are desired by practically all men in camp. They want a chance to write letters, to meet friends, and to hear music. Hence there is no time lost in "setting up" the "Y" work.

From these the group activities may broaden into entertainments, lectures, athletics, motion picture programs, group parties to visit homes, educational classes, and other special work as the need is evident.

From camp the soldier in the making goes to a point of embarkation. Here, two conditions, congestion and temptation, caused much concern in the early days of speeding troops across the sea. At times men slept on floors, and some walked the streets all night. Food and drink aside from that furnished them by the army often were germ laden. Vicious women swarmed about.

The "Y" soon "spotted" the danger point. It built "huts" to accommodate the men, and divert them. It gave them a

place to write that last letter. It held out inducements for a happy leave-taking of their home shores. The government took a hand in "cleaning up" these places. But preventative work needs to be supplanted by combative "Y" work.

Because of military censorship little has been said about one of the most important phases of the Association effort this side of France. That is the work aboard the transports.

Crowded into every available square foot of space, with no diversions, the men have little to do but think. Reaction from the excitement of leaving the good old U. S. A., from the strenuous work of the training period, nourish germs of homesickness, with no physical activity to combat it. There is the constant tension of concern about the U-boat. Throw in seasickness, and you have a picture of an unhappy lot of men.

"Y" men have devised games for the limited deck space available. Letter writing, entertainments, motion pictures, concerts, French lessons, phonographs, and boxing help fill the long, idle hours. Not only to the soldier passengers but to the officers and men of the transports have the "Y" programs been a boon. One secretary wrote:

"The tirelessness of officers and crew is remarkable. When the badges for bravery are given, the officers and sailors who make these hazardous trips, carrying safely the precious men to fight at the front should not be forgotten. At the front a man is rewarded for saving a life by risking his own; almost hourly these men risk the watery grave to save thousands and never think of reward."

Generals in charge of regiments that have crossed have commented in official reports to the War Department on the "Y" work in this fashion:

"The Y. M. C. A. representatives on board have contributed much to the enjoyment and contentment of all on board."

The verdict of the men is reflected unconsciously by a secretary who wrote, in a report not intended for publication, "We have had a strenuous week and thought we might get some much needed rest Sunday afternoon in our room, but the men have found a way to get to us, and they keep the trail hot with many needs; some simply want to be with us, as they realize that we are their friends."

Then comes France! The land of the dreams of many a

man in the A. E. F. may still be a mirage though he is on her soil. One of "Pershing's Fifty" said this:

"What of France? I hope to see it some day. My chief impression on the way to the front is travel in cattle cars and billets in barns. It gives one a funny feeling—this thing of being on the way but not knowing at all where he is going. It isn't good form to ask many questions either. Sometimes we would travel for hours and have not the least idea of our destination. Nor would stops at stations mean we could look around the town."

For the men waiting in camps to go to the front; for the hundreds of thousands engaged on work back of the lines, France is infinitely more monotonous than training camps here. Paris is closed to the soldiers on leave. To the vast majority other cities are inaccessible. The French small town affords no amusements; usually not even an auditorium of any kind in which to "start something." Only the wine shops seem to offer welcome. The fighting front is the big adventure in France, and only one man in nine ever gets there.

Hence the "Y" huts. Hence the "Over There" Theatre League, with many stars generally reluctant to go far from Broadway, playing one night stands, and often setting their own scenery, or doing without. Hence Aix-les-Bains, erstwhile gambling resort, now a wonder spot and play place for the American soldier. The French and British have chances to visit home and friends. The American is 3,000 miles away from home, to stay until the war is won.

Let an unbiased observer tell a story of the need for the "Y" and give a word picture of what it is doing in France. The following are extracts from an article on "The Red Triangle Under Fire" in "Vogue" for June 15.

"In that monstrous alien world, there is one force, and only one, that is permitted to follow our boys right up to the front line trenches; to keep their war-sick souls in touch with faraway America and all its healing, normal activities; to be to them home, club, church, college, theatre, ball park, moving picture house, and department store; to give them the first stamp for home and the last cake of chocolate before they go under fire—the Y. M. C. A.

"A man by the name of Pershing expressed his apprecia-

tion no less loudly, though in his own characteristic manner, by giving the Y. M. C. A. an extra weight of responsibility amounting to the transaction of 22,000,000 dollars' worth of extra business annually. The ubiquitous "huts" were already in ninety-five per cent. of the places where three hundred or more men were located. . . .

"The 'Y' may have winked rapidly and swallowed a few gasps of astonishment, but it turned to its official desk in the new Equitable Trust Building on the corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue and began writing out its orders for April, May and June. The first item was 2,850 tons of sugar, followed by such unexpectednesses as ten tons of tooth-paste, four tons of shaving sticks, sixty tons of chewing gum and 1,337 tons of cigarettes and tobacco. Fifty tons each of chocolates, gumdrops and lemon drops came in one consignment. The boys liked the last named candies so much that the "Y" contracted for the whole output of the lemon-drop factory, which quietly went out of business so far as mere stay-at-home Americans were concerned. An examination of the Post Exchange price list shows that in most instances articles made on this side of the water cost no more to the soldier in France than to the civilian here. In some cases they cost less. And this despite the fact that Y. M. C. A. goods to the amount of twenty thousand dollars were lost on one ship alone.

"But the sixty-ton-gum salesman is merely one of the Y. M. C. A.'s disguises. It is also the biggest moving picture exhibitor in the world, with seven and a half million feet of films weekly, for needs on this side of the water.

"When it comes to a consideration of the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. in the world of sport, there is no way of expressing one's appreciation of what the organization is doing. If the men in the big Y. M. C. A. camps, fresh from home, need baseball and can be kept contented and out of mischief by means of it, one can realize how much more necessary it is when these same men come back from the front line to temporary rest billets in France. Any man who has been in hell for two weeks is a sick man and should be treated as such, whether or not he has been certified physically unfit—or so at least our friends the allies have come to believe. The iron drill routine is relaxed; the tension is deliberately

taken off, but without healthful ways of straightening his nerves by working his muscles, the man is in quite as much danger as that produced by any 5.9's or whizz bangs. The Y. M. C. A. counts a thousand dollars spent for boxing gloves, with which to equip a single company, a mighty good investment.

"When that company is through with the gloves, they will pass them on, and another set of unreasonable men will contentedly bang each others' nerves right side up. Almost two hundred thousand dollars has already been spent on athletic equipment.

"It isn't until one reaches the work among the prisoners in the Central Empires, however, that one grasps the scope of the Y. M. C. A.'s educational efforts. Among the English civilians interned at Rouen there were a common school, a high school, and a University of seventy chairs, where one could learn anything up to Arabic. A small chemical laboratory was established and more than one patentable invention was made in the adjacent machine-shop. The story of the work among the Russians in Germany will never be fully known, but reading rooms were established, orchestras were supplied with instruments or the material to make them, athletic meets were organized among men entirely unaccustomed to such events, and best of all, perhaps, the child-prisoners in uniform, of whom there were a surprising and pitiful number, were gathered together and given the rudiments of an education. It is not in any sense exaggeration to say that the American Y. M. C. A. has saved life and reason for hundreds of thousands of men during these last mad years.

"We have been talking in millions, haven't we, in our big modern way? But this war, for all its terrible scientific efficiency, deals, in the last analysis, directly with the individual. We may say that the Y. M. C. A. ships eight million sheets of paper to France every month. But the letter that brings conviction to you personally is the letter with the big Red Triangle on it that you may get when the postman whistles. We may say too that the Y. M. C. A. gives away—not sells—seventy-five thousand cups of coffee every day. But you won't realize it until you get a letter something like

this one that came to a little white-haired Canadian who had given her only boy:

"I wish you and the people supplying free hot drinks could see the men coming in after they've been relieved after a big action. They would look to you like grotesque scarecrows if you couldn't see the pathos of it. Many of them have wrapped their legs in sand-bags to keep out the cold. They are mud-caked literally from their "tin-pots" to their water-logged boots. Their shoulders and heads sag forward, and they slouch slowly along with never a glance to left or right. The strangest and most startling thing about them is their faces. Mud-smeared, with two or three days' stubble of beard, the skin shows through greyish white, set and dead. They are the faces of corpses, all but the eyes. The eyes are alive, sometimes horribly, vividly alive. If the tension is not broken, the brain may snap. I certainly believe that in thousands of cases it was that first hot drink that dragged the men back to life and sanity.

"But even then you don't know what thirst is till you see the walking wounded—men grey with weariness, shivering with cold, and at the same time burning up with thirst. I'll never forget my first hot drink, after eight hours' wandering—walking and crawling through the mud and the rain—the night I was hit.'

"Do you wonder that the little Canadian, herself a poor woman, went out and started a fund that raised twenty-five thousand dollars for the Y. M. C. A. to turn into hot coffee?"

Coming back from the battle-line the "Y" still is with the men in uniform. If wounded, the "Y" may be called upon to convey him to a dressing-station or hospital. In the hospitals provision is made for entertaining the sufferers. If a man comes out unscathed physically he is bound to lag mentally and the "Y" helps rouse him to normal. If the soldier's wounds are such that he must be brought back to this country for recovery, the Y. M. C. A. still is by his side on board ship.

The "Y" follows him through, and follows him back.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SPEAKERS

Plan your speech with care. Don't trust to inspiration.

Keep your speech moving forward. Let one point lead to another.

Never forget the definite object of your speech, which is to make your hearers want to give to the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. Your success will be measured by their gifts.

Fit your speech to your audience. Draw illustrations from things they know about and care about. Consider the best appeal to farmers; to tradesmen; to professional men, etc.

Be earnest, be sincere, and you will be convincing. The best speech material in the world will not produce any effect unless it is blended with personal force and enthusiasm.

Keep rigidly within the time allotted you.

Be familiar with local quotas and previous subscriptions if you talk about them.

Arouse emotions to create the will to give. To convince a man that something ought to be done usually is not sufficient to compel him to do it. Any psychologist will tell you that.

Seek not merely to leave your audience in a well disposed frame of mind for the Y. M. C. A. War Work. Drive your appeal home so strongly that they must give. Good wishes do not help care for the men who are fighting our battles.

Do not look upon your audience as a mass meeting, but as a group of individual prospects to each of whom you are trying to sell.

Subject all your stories and illustrations to a double test: First—Do they have a clearly defined point? Second—Do they tie up with the Y. M. C. A. War Work?

In your enthusiasm for the American fighting man, do not make comparisons between our army and those of the allies. We have done much, but we still have every reason to be humble when we remember the success and sacrifices of the allied nations for four years.

You are not called upon to go into the reasons why we entered the war, nor to discuss questions of national policy.

The Four Minute Men are authorized to do that. The Y. M. C. A. is not.

Each speaker should know the general plan of the Boys' "Earn and Give" division of the United War Work Campaign. A full statement is given in this book.

Each speaker should call the attention of his audiences to the fact that "a million boys behind a million fighters" is the slogan of the "Red Triangle Boys" who are seeking to secure one million boys to pledge to "earn and give" at least \$5.00.

Speakers will take every occasion to refer to the participating organizations. The speaker should give a clear explanation of the scope of the War Fund Campaign. Then he may deal with any phase of it with which he is especially conversant.

To sum up: Aim for the bull's eye in the first sentence. Arrest the attention of your audience. Be plain. To do so, use short sentences, short words, and shun fine phrases.

Talk to the back row of your audience; you will hit everything closer in. Talk to the simplest intelligence in your audience. You will hit everything higher up.

Give your words time. A jumbled sentence is wasted.

Don't make a good speech and then kill it by rambling on. Stop when you are through. Make your finish sharp and strong.

Be vivid. Be specific. Be brief.

THE BIG STORY

THE "Y" IN FRANCE

FIGHTING THE "BATTLE OF THE DAY BEFORE" ON THE "FRONTIER OF FREEDOM"

The story of the Y. M. C. A. work with the American Expeditionary Forces can be told in dollars. That story will portray a notable chronicle of American big business. It will reflect the striking generosity of the American people.

The story can be told in figures. The figures will disclose tons of supplies, acres of buildings, thousands of volunteer workers, hundreds of gross of writing paper and envelopes, and millions of packets of chewing-gum and chocolate.

Best of all, it can be told in terms of human beings and personal service.

There was the Red Triangle man at Chateau-Thierry who prevailed upon the officers to let him stay among his men. He gave a bar of chocolate here, lit a "fag" there, aided the wounded, ministered to the dying, and escaped miraculously, though men were falling all about him.

There was one who won the Croix de Guerre by being on hand with his pack of chocolate and biscuit when the advance was so rapid that field kitchens were left far behind.

There was the preacher of a fashionable city congregation who drove an auto along the brink of a trench, throwing out food packages and a "good luck to you," to soldiers about to go into action. The soldiers tell the story of how they cheered and waved to him as he passed.

There was the young business man who nightly drove along a 20-mile route, exposed to German shells, his coming advertised by the rattling of his camion, as he bounded, without lights, across shell holes and rocks, never knowing whether the low-hanging mist he was driving into was just fog or German gas.

There are scores of "Y" men, not under fire, but suffering every discomfort, working day and night until they are sent home, nerve-racked and exhausted, serving the men who

come and go in constantly swelling streams, in town after town, all over France.

Story upon story like these make up the fabric of the big story of the "Y" work in France. It is a tale of heroism, never of heroics. There are countless little epics which will come to light long after the war has become a horrible nightmare in history.

All this effort is worth while only if it accomplishes something. Granted, what has the "Y" done for the A. E. F.?

THE "HOME HUTS"

It has been a home for the men.

In France today there are 1,200 huts, more than 4,000 secretaries, of whom 500 are women.

The word "hut" has an extremely elastic definition. A hut may be a hole in a hillside, a dark chamber in a cave, or hidden quarry, a little tent in a forest camp, a sumptuous hotel in a big city, a former public building, or a great chateau.

When a newspaper correspondent asked a secretary whether he might come out to see him, that secretary gave this description of his particular hut:

"Sure, glad to have you. Lots of room and entertainment. My house is 3 feet deep, 3 feet wide, and 7 feet long. I dug it. The roof will keep out shrapnel, I'll guarantee that. There is room for two, if you don't squirm."

Many little dugouts are to be found near the front line where buildings would soon be demolished.

"It's not the work, it's the gas alarms," said the secretary of one of these, "Three or four times a night I have to get up and put on my mask and keep it on half an hour. It busts a feller's sleep all to pieces."

Sometimes, where lumber is not obtainable, the French abri tent is used. With smaller units an ordinary camp tent often houses the "Y."

Gun pit, building, tent, or what not, soldiers flock to these huts. They read, write, talk, attend lectures, religious services, see "movies," send money home, buy chocolate and tobacco, play pianos and phonographs.

Actual requisitions have shown that more than a thousand different articles, everything from tacks and hammers to

phonographs and pianos are needed to equip the larger huts with all that the soldiers need. Flags, chairs, brooms, basins, Bibles, percolators, games, tobacco, knives, forks, spoons, stoves, and so on the list goes.

An estimate places the number of pianos at 500, many of them obtained from the kind citizens of France, and many more phonographs than that are scattered throughout the camps.

ENTERTAINING THE SOLDIER

In these tents the "Y" has entertained the soldiers.

More than 150 actors, actresses, monologists and musical entertainers had gone to France by July 1. Another hundred have been going over since then.

By winter there will be enough there to assure every hut one performance by some artist or group of artists each week. In addition are the nightly entertainments, by amateurs, "movies," lecturers, or by the boys themselves. And the latter constitute one of the most popular forms of diversion. Recognizing this fact, special effort has been made to round up the talent among the men—and in nearly every regiment professionals or amateurs of the first rank are to be found.

The Y. M. C. A. undertook the entertainment work following Gen. Pershing's issuance last summer of general order No. 26: "The Y. M. C. A. will provide for the amusement and the recreation of the troops."

E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe and Elsie Janis are types of the American stage-folk who have helped fulfil this order.

"It is a sight worth while seeing," reported one clergyman who never attended the theatre at home, "to watch the crowd of boys, glum, sulky and tired, come into a hut and then see them thaw out and warm up under Miss Janis's infectious fun-making. Generally she has them singing, 'We Won't Go Back Until It's Over Over Here' with a pep that bodes ill for the Germans they will meet the next day.

"You have kept my men from thinking of to-morrow's battle," one officer said as he left a hut, "they will fight better because of to-night."

"Miss Janis, you have killed more Germans than you know," was the comment of another officer.

"Y" MOVIES IN FRANCE

The Y. M. C. A. is the biggest motion picture exhibitor in the world. During the April crisis at Montdidier, when the French and American divisions at that point were ordered to hold the line at any cost, the "Y" secretary asked the colonel of an American regiment—"What can the 'Y' best do for these divisions?" The Colonel replied, "We want motion pictures, more motion pictures, and still more motion pictures."

The motion picture has played a co-star role with the steaming hot cup of chocolate and the friendly hand-grasp the Y. M. C. A. holds out in the trench to men who are fagged in mind and body as they wearily tramp back. With the vitalizing drink and the firm "we are with you" grasp of the hand, the motion picture arouses the numbed spirit and brings it back from the abnormal world of appalling extremes to the normal things. No longer is the soldier a lost soul in a world gone mad, for Bobby Jones of Cedarville is laughing at the pranks of "Doug." Fairbanks or looking into the fearless eyes of Bill Hart.

Never before in the history of the world has an expeditionary force been able to carry its own home environment, visualized in action, into foreign lands.

More than 7,000,000 feet of film a week have been shown at Y. M. C. A. huts during this summer; with winter the demand for films will be even greater.

THE CANTEENS

The Association entered upon the conduct of canteens for the same reason it took over recreational work. General Pershing requested it. The operation of them has become one of the biggest single phases of the "Y" work. Gross sales, at the present rate, will amount to \$75,000,000 yearly.

There are 600 exchanges. Monthly there is shipped from America to France between 3,000 to 4,000 tons of supplies to stock them. In addition, supplies are purchased in enormous quantities in France and England. In France the Y. M. C. A. took over eight factories. Three are used in making chocolate and the others turn out biscuits and cookies. The sugar comes from the United States. The French provide the raw chocolate.

The American troops in August were eating 920,000 pounds of chocolate a month. They consumed 528,000 tons of crackers and biscuits. The demand for tobacco is even more amazing. In a single order this summer, the Association bought 1,337 tons of tobacco of all kinds. One single shipment included 900,000 cigars. A half dozen carloads of chewing tobacco were purchased at one time. Three million boxes of matches are sold over the counters of the exchanges in thirty days. Soap, safety razors, blades, shoes strings, chewing gum, candles, various kinds of brushes, shoe blacking, canned jam, jelly, sardines and almost anything one could buy in the old time small-town general store is to be had in these exchanges.

The canteens always have been operated at cost. No effort in any case has been made to get a profit from them. Supplies are given free to men in the front line trenches both before they go into action and when they are coming out.

On August 1 a new arrangement went into effect by which the Y. M. C. A. exchanges are to charge no higher prices than those of the army Commissaries. Because of transportation cost and other overhead expenses that the Y. M. C. A. must pay, which the army does not, this arrangement will cost from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Nothing is sold at a Y. M. C. A. hut except the supplies handled through the post exchanges. Writing paper, envelopes, use of buildings, entertainments, paraphernalia for games, education classes, and all other facilities provided for the soldiers are free.

TRANSPORTATION

Another phase of the Y. M. C. A. work in France of great magnitude is the transportation system. French railways naturally are overtaxed.

Thus, it became necessary for the Y. M. C. A. to obtain a fleet of 475 automobiles and trucks without which the secretaries at the 1,200 or more huts would find themselves minus supplies, entertainers, lecturers, and cut off from outside communication. The aggregate value of these automobiles is nearly \$500,000. On August 1, 250 more were needed.

Writing on this phase of the Y. M. C. A. work in France,

Charles E. Hill, recently secretary of the Florida State Association, upon his return from France, said:

“Few in America have any conception of the size of that Y. M. C. A. organization overseas. I regarded the Association as a purely religious organization until I was summoned to join its forces. I then discovered that religious activities were just one of thirty activities more or less. The ‘Y’ has hundreds of athletic directors on the Western Front, runs millions of feet of movie film a week, directs hotels and restaurants, etc. The motor transport may be included among the ‘etc.’ We are a part of an enterprise that will do \$40,000,000 worth of business the first year of the war. That is the chain store business of the post exchanges, where the boys get their chocolate, tobacco, cigarettes, gum, stamps and the like.

“A recent order from Paris, for supplies to last three months, includes sixty tons of chewing gum, 300 tons of chewing tobacco, 312 tons of smoking tobacco, 600 tons of cigarettes, ten or twelve tons of tooth-paste, and so on. We must have men in France to haul these supplies from the great central warehouses to the divisional distributing points and from there on to the Y. M. C. A. huts in the camps and back of the lines, and even up to the dugouts where the secretary nearest the front does business in the second line trenches.”

EDUCATORS “OVER THERE”

Overseas, the Y. M. C. A. is laying foundations of a Khaki College. Military experts agree that the better a man is trained mentally, the better will be his performance as a soldier. Educational work begun in the cantonments and camps in the United States is continued while American troops are on board transports for Europe and taken up again when they arrive in France.

In France, the educational problem is one of the most difficult the Association has to face. Not because there is no demand for this type of work among the soldiers, but because they move so rapidly from place to place, it is difficult to preserve the continuity of the courses.

But the study of French forms an almost universal starting point for the schooling the American fighting man receives overseas, and another introduction to “Y” educational

work is made through lecture courses, French history, French Government, and geographical study relating to the territory where the men are located.

In hospitals the educational work comes into its own again. Among the convalescents there is plenty of time and the opportunity for mind improvement is most welcome.

Without doubt, the educational secretaries are looking ahead to the period after the war when hundreds of thousands of American soldiers will remain on European soil for a considerable time, and then they will be even more free than now to avail themselves of the educational work which will enable them to return more readily to peace time occupations that are worth while.

The educational work is formed into two divisions. One is that for the under-educated and includes the teaching of English to foreigners and to other illiterates, and also instruction in elementary subjects to the many whose school periods have been cut short. The other division is the work which is carried on for the benefit of those who are ambitious to perfect themselves in some special line either because they desire promotion, or because they are looking ahead to the time when they shall return to their peace time pursuits. Beside classes in English, and the foreign languages, those in mathematics have been extremely popular.

Harris Dickson, Bishop Brent, Professor Mark Baldwin and Charles Prince have told our soldiers much in their breezy talks which help them to understand the French. Franklin Edmonds, Dr. John G. Coulter, and men of that type, have furnished them with an historical interpretation of the war. British lecturers to the American soldiers have included Hugh McIntosh, of Edinburgh University; Sir Arthur Priestley, publicist; Professor Fred Simpson, of University of London; and a long list of other noted university men. American speakers sent to British and French included Franklin Edmonds, Professor W. S. Naylor, Norman Hapgood and Herbert Adams Gibbons. Other lecturers who have contributed to the understanding and enjoyment of our own troops have been Dr. William A. Shanklin, President of Wesleyan; Dr. William H. Crawford, President of Alleghany College, Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, magazine writer, George Randolph Chester, Reginald Wright Kauffman, Dr.

Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Eunice Tietjens, and Elizabeth Shepley Sergeant, magazine writer.

The educational program of the Y. M. C. A. has been pounded out under the white heat of war. Overseas it is not standardized as yet, but when plans now under way are carried out, it will become a great public school system with high school and college courses accessible to every man in the army. It will be possible for soldiers to continue their studies to become doctors, lawyers, accountants, or business or professional workers in their fields.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

It is to be taken for granted that hard drills, hikes and the daily routine of the soldier furnish all the exercise he needs. But all of that is hard work. In addition he needs relaxation, and physical relaxation at that. It is not on record that soldiers turned to setting-up exercises or to military drill for developing muscle in their hours of leisure.

The soldier is still human under his uniform and in his off-hours is just as anxious to play football, baseball and other games as he was in his peace time pursuits. In rest camps and training camps in France the soldier needs healthful stimulation and diversion of mind as well as body, which a wholesome participation in those games will give him.

In the fighting zone in France, the work rises to an even greater value. When men come out from under fire after days of intensive fighting and screeching shells, they are in a condition of high nervous tension which needs to be worked off.

As Joseph H. Odell, writing in the Outlook for July 31, puts it: "The 'Y' is needed to keep the boys and men from going to the devil by default during nerve reactions following the red fury of battle."

These men have been fighting, shooting, bayoneting, bombing, slashing through wire or through flesh and bone, all to the fearful accompaniment of machine-gun clamor. No matter how cool they may seem, men are not nerveless, and when they emerge from such an ordeal they need physical as well as mental relaxation.

Where thousands of American boys are gathered, there you are bound to find baseball, football, basketball, boxing

and similar sports. Other games requiring less equipment which can be more generally participated in, also have been developed, but the Y. M. C. A. has bought tons of athletic equipment for free use of the soldiers who want most of all the standard American games and sports to which they have been accustomed. Larger orders than ever before placed for athletic goods have been made by the Y. M. C. A. For example, some of the equipment orders for overseas use include 132,000 baseballs, 24,000 baseball bats; 1,500 baseball masks (not gas); 21,000 indoor baseballs; 2,500 catcher's mits; 1,500 fielder's mits; 6,000 rugby footballs; 8,000 soccer balls, and (don't laugh, for ping pong is the rage among the indoor sports over there) 21,000 ping pong balls.

OVERSEAS RELIGIOUS WORK

Without prejudice or partiality for sect or creed, the Y. M. C. A. stresses a religion of service and kindness in its work among the American troops. It seeks to provide religious services of the kind to which each man has been accustomed. The Y. M. C. A. huts frequently are the scenes of Catholic masses and services conducted by Jewish rabbis.

One clergyman, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, struck the key-note of the attitude of the Y. M. C. A. when he said to an overseas audience:

"I am not here to ask any of you men to change your faith. The Y. M. C. A. seeks only to help you to live up to your own faith."

This secretary then clinched his argument by having the men join in singing that good old hymn, "Faith of Our Fathers," and proceeded to preach a sermon based on fundamental truths which apply to Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant alike.

Gipsy Smith puts it this way: "God is no longer a policeman to these boys. 'He is a chum who won't let a pal down.' That's the idea the boys are getting. The Y. M. C. A. work with the British Forces has revealed another view to the boys of Christianity. It is Christ in earnest. It is Christ in every day life."

Or, as another preacher put it when he had returned from eight months in France: "I soon found out that you can

get religion across over there much better by living it than by preaching it."

If a man simply wants to talk over his troubles and difficulties, the Secretary is the man ready to listen understandingly and advise, comfort, or help. If a man seeks to know more of God and the hereafter, the Secretary is ready to help him.

"Over here it is not exactly good form to talk about death, heaven and such matters," said one secretary, a business man, "but over there we get down to elemental things and these subjects are discussed freely."

If the soldier or the sailor or the marine is already a church member, the Association man endeavors to see that in the stress of his new life, he does not become separated from his home connections.

In pursuance of its rule of absolute non-sectarianism, the Association places its facilities at the disposal of chaplains, camp pastors, and in each hut the Jewish Welfare Board has a desk if it desires. It also works in closest cooperation with the Knights of Columbus.

In arranging religious meetings, the religious work secretary consults with the chaplains and camp pastors, and on Sunday morning, many of the folk at home would be surprised to see Catholic and Protestant services follow each other in the "Y" auditoriums.

The spirit of the "Y" shines through the words of one worker in France.

"What sectarian preacher could possibly reach an audience of Catholics, Protestants of all denominations, and Jews? My boys were such. But they can and must be reached, and I believe in but one way—by love. Let these men once realize you are offering them trust and affection, no matter what the color of their souls, and you have from them a loyalty unspeakable. I am writing from my own experience and I have no fear for their religion. I have not, without exception, found a man who is actually facing the horrors of this war, and death and mutilation worse than death, who does not turn naturally upon his spiritual side to the religion in which he has been raised, or to the belief he has hewn out for himself."

A man continually face to face with death turns instinc-

tively to the divine power toward which every heart yearns. The question of the life to come is no longer a far-away, unimportant conjecture. This very day his soul may go out into eternity.

The "Y" speakers who come with a message of hope for all men, draw audiences of eager thousands. In twelve meetings which he addressed in cantonments in this country, Dr. James Freeman was heard by more than 100,000 men.

Continuing its work of spiritual help, the "Y" has prepared more than 50 helpful pamphlets for the fighting man, in answer to his questions. These pamphlets include, "Some Words of President Wilson on Religion," "Who is Jesus Christ?" by Charles R. Brown, Dean of the Yale School of Religion; "The Beloved Captain," by Donald Hankey; "Emergency Rations," which contain portions from the Scriptures for daily reading, and similar subjects. During the past six months about 250,000 of these have been issued to enlisted men and during the year, since January 1, orders have been placed for 15,300,000. Up to May 1, 589,285 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed, and during the past year 1,200,000 have been given to the men of our fighting forces.

The director of religious work in France, states his platform as follows:

"The policy at headquarters is that there be nothing tricky about our religious services; that they be conducted without camouflage; at regular times and with frank announcement."

REMITTING MONEY

Facilities for sending money home is a great service to soldiers and sailors as well. The figures show for two months (April and May) the amount for each month of \$53.00 per man, and in May the total number of men remitting money through the Association was larger than in the previous month.

An average of 10,000 remittances a week now is being received from the Paris office for transmission to the homes of soldiers in the United States. The amounts forwarded in this manner up to August 15, 1918, exceeded \$2,000,000. This service is growing by leaps and bounds because it is extremely popular with the soldiers. Working steadily eight hours a day, the secretary of the Soldiers' Bureau of Remittances,

would have to sign more than 200 checks an hour by hand, to dispose of 10,000 checks a week, so he has obtained an ingenious machine which enables him to sign 4000 an hour.

THE "Y" IN LONDON

American Y. M. C. A. work in London is well organized. The outstanding feature there is Eagle hut which now has a world-wide reputation. There are two Y. M. C. A. Officers' Clubs. One in Coventry Square consists of two fine old London residences. The other club is Washington Inn, in a delightful bungalow in the center of St. James square.

The field work in England may be divided into two parts; that for the troops passing in and out of England and France, whose stay in England never exceeds a week, and that for the air service quartered in 90 aviation camps under British Officers. More than 200,000 men pass through ports in England each month where the Y. M. C. A. is ready to greet them on their way to France.

AIX-LES-BAINS

Aix-les-Bains has become extremely popular with the soldiers. At one time in July there were about 1,500 men on leave at Aix, 200 at Chambray, 6 miles from Aix, 100 more at Charles-les-Eaux, 9 miles from Aix. Soldiers are quartered at 70 hotels at Aix with which the Y. M. C. A. has contracts. The hotels are graded A and B. Prices at A hotels are 15 francs and at B hotels 13 and 11 francs per week, per man. The Army pays the hotel bills which are rendered directly to it. The Casino has become a bee-hive of uniformed men, morning, noon and night. Till midnight the boys are coming and going. Among the amusements are steamboats on the lake, swimming, excursions on bicycles, and coasting down Mt. Revard on bicycles. The villages have the appearance of college towns with students in Khaki. No arrests have been made, according to the present Provost-Marshal since he went to Aix-les-Bains in March.

PERSONNEL

Statistics just released by the War Personnel Board show that up to and including August 15, 5,739 men and 852 women

have been approved for overseas service. Of this number 4,210 men have sailed in previous months, 396 during the first two weeks in August. Approximately 400 "Y" women have already gone over, and during the first half of August, 50 additional women workers embarked.

General qualifications for war service with the Y. M. C. A. are set forth by Dr. Mott as follows:

"We should send only men of Christian character. As we do not go to engage in propaganda, it is important that by our lives and by our spirit we show forth that which is best in American life. They should be men of fraternal spirit, able to appreciate sympathetically religious and other points of view quite different from their own, and able likewise to work harmoniously in team with others. Above all they should be men who go with a dominant desire and purpose to render the maximum of service, and should believe with all their souls in the winning of the war. I should not favor sending any man who does not conscientiously believe he could measure up to these requirements."

The specializations required of the personnel are well illustrated from the fact that there are twenty-one distinct types of secretaries now serving in France or waiting to go overseas. Of these men by far the larger number—1,771 are "all-round" men. In addition to these there are 106 overseas religious directors, 484 physical directors, 14 railroad secretaries, and 80 educational directors. It takes 272 business secretaries to carry on the routine of the Y. M. C. A. organization "over there."

The total of overseas forces is divided as follows:

4,327 serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, 540 with the American forces in England, and 9 with the American forces in Italy.

There are 368 American "Y" workers manning the Foyers du Soldat in the French Army, and 165 in the Case del Soldato that are strengthening the morale of the Italian Army. In Russia there are 61 American "Y" workers; 3 in Africa; 36 workers with Chinese coolie-soldiers, 5 in Egypt, 3 in India, and 19 working with Portuguese Expeditionary forces in France.

The ramifications of the American "Y" work are further illustrated by the presence in the Bohemian Army of 1

American Y. M. C. A. secretary, of 3 in the Polish army, of 1 at Copenhagen, 1 in the West Indies, 1 in Siam, 3 in Switzerland, 7 in Mesopotamia, 1 in Palestine, and 1 in Macedonia.

All men entering the service for a period of three months or more in American camps, receive special training. More than 350 men are taking this training every month.

A standard course of study is given at training schools established by the War Work Council in each of the military departments.

The course of study covers the following subjects: religious problems of the secretary; war work methods; promotion of games and other recreative features; historical background of the war; and history and principles of the Y. M. C. A.

In 30 of the large camps, camp training schools have been conducted. These in the past year enabled men, who, because of emergency entered camp without the standard training school course, to obtain training for their work.

The training section for overseas work, affords an intensive course in many lines pertaining to overseas service. At a weekly training conference at Columbia University, men who have come to New York for appointment are given some prevision of the work to be done overseas. Men who finish the Columbia conference are required immediately to enter a continuation conference. They do not have military drill except on Saturday, and give two periods each day to French, or some other language exercises.

Men who have completed the work of the Columbia conference, and the continuation conference, may then be assigned to specialized courses of instruction, such as motor transport school; school for musical training; or the transport school.

Under the auspices of the Woman's Division of the War Personnel Board, a training school for workers has been established at Barnard College, Columbia University.

In a recent group of about 125 men in training for overseas, the highest number recruited from any one occupation was 15. Those were salesmen. From 59 other occupations and professions, representatives included architects, bankers, civil engineers, court officials, clergymen, letter-carriers, news-

paper men, farmers, surveyors, a geologist, a numismatist and a sign painter.

The women's roster shows as great a diversion in occupations. During the same week at Barnard College conference, there were business women of various types, housewives, clerks, dressmakers, librarians, nurses, social workers, teachers and secretaries.

Among the men who have gone abroad for the Y. M. C. A., the following few, picked here and there as the eye runs down the list will serve as an example of the type of men:

The late Dr. Luther H. Gluick, who died after his return in August, was one of the most enthusiastic Y. M. C. A. workers in overseas service. Dr. Gluick is probably best known as the author of "The Efficient Life." He was formerly President of the American Playground Association. He was recognized as among the country's foremost authorities on physical culture and on general physical efficiency.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, is a professor in the Union Theological Seminary. He is writer, preacher, and speaker. Two of his books, "Meaning of Prayer" and "Manhood of the Master," have been immensely popular with the men in khaki. He is a brother of Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp activities.

John Garland Pollard resigned as Attorney-General of Virginia to serve with the overseas forces. He has been characterized as "Virginia's first Christian citizen." He took a prominent part in the fight which made Virginia dry.

Everett J. Lake was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut; was head of the largest lumber firm in Connecticut, and was director in Hartford banks. He enlisted for the period of the war.

A. A. Boyden was a founder of the American Magazine and took the position as managing editor which he has kept ever since. Billy Sunday influenced him to become more deeply interested in social and moral problems.

Bishop Charles H. Brent was Bishop of Western New York when he entered the overseas service. For many years he was missionary bishop of the Philippines Islands. While there, he was a friend and associate of General Pershing.

Dr. William H. Crawford has been President of Alleghany

College for twenty-five years. He is an organizer, promoter and speaker.

William A. Shanklin was President of Wesleyan University. He went overseas for organization and administrative work. He is noted especially as a forceful speaker and did much speaking while in France.

A. M. Harris is a member of the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co. He has been treasure of the World's Sunday School Association and was chairman of the Finance Committee of the New York Billy Sunday Campaign.

Walter S. Schutz was President of the Board of Aldermen and for some months was acting mayor of Hartford. He was a leader in the Federation of Churches and in the recent War Work Campaign. He gave up a large law practice to enter the overseas service.

James C. Cassell for many years has been superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. When the Y. M. C. A. took over the canteen business, it was found that three freight cars and scores of automobiles were required to distribute supplies to the Association huts. Mr. Cassell organized the Transportation facilities of the Association.

THE AMERICAN TROOPER'S BLIGHTY

Furlough, to a British Tommy, or a French poilu, means "Home!"

But the Yankee's home is three thousand miles across the ocean. He can't come back until "the job is done." Still, in the nerve-breaking strain of modern war, he must have a rest from the din, the violence, and the dirt of it all.

General Pershing had not only to consider this but also to reckon with the American trooper's lack of knowledge of the French language and customs, "the limited train service and shortage of food supplies in many regions, the impossibility of establishing all over France police and medical services to keep the furlough men in order and good health, and to assure their return to post of duty on the day of the expiration of their leave." It was evident that a definite leave area had to be established, and that in the leave area the army should see that the men were adequately housed and provided with means of recreation.

And so Aix-les-Bains, one of the beauty spots of the world, in the province of Savoy, the region from which sprang the famous "Blue Devils," the Alpine Chasseurs, was chosen.

Formerly one of the most brilliant of fashionable watering places on the continent, the gathering place of princes and the aristocracy of the world, Aix-les-Bains has been taken over as a playground for the men of the United States Expeditionary Force on their eight day furloughs, which are granted every four months, circumstances permitting.

Having chosen the place, Uncle Sam, represented by General Pershing, turned over to the Y. M. C. A. the work of making each eight day furlough just that bit of paradise each soldier dreams it will be in the brooding night on the first step.

And the words of an American boy leaving Aix for the front again indicate how the "Y" is fulfilling its trust!

"Has it been good? Too darn good! It's just like leaving home again."

The news that they were not to be allowed to spend their leave in Paris, has brought many a soldier "sore" and disgruntled to Aix but they have come to scoff and remained to pray that their eight days were eight months.

Acting in behalf of the Government, the "Y" has made a contract with the proprietors for reduced rates, and in consequence, the "Yanks" are entertained as the guests of Uncle Sam at the best of the fashionable hotels, while Aix, with its famous waters, baths and Casino are at the disposal of the troops. In days before the war Aix attracted thousands of Americans each season, including the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who annually spent his birthday, April 17, there. The soldiers are assigned to the various hotel rooms as they arrive and every man has a chance of drawing the suite of Queen Victoria, J. Pierpont Morgan, or the King of Greece. The menu served to the privates is the same as that served to crowned heads and millionaires.

The heart of the great playground is the palatial million dollar Casino, once a celebrated gambling house thronged by fashionable idlers, now headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., a veritable house of recreation, entertainment, refreshment, and comfort for the American boys.

Beneath its great roof is a theatre, a motion picture hall, reading, lecture and vesper rooms, a canteen, and a great salon where the soldiers gather between times just to sit still or talk, and to realize the happiness, cleanliness and joy of it all.

With new men arriving every day, the "Y" is perpetually on the jump in order to attain completely its objective—to keep all of the men happy all of the time. Herbert Adams Gibbons, in the *Century* of August, describes the life at Aix:

"There is a municipal theatre at Chambery, and a casino at Challes-les-Eaux. (The two adjacent rest camps.) Three orchestras play for afternoon tea and at the evening theatrical performances. From eleven to twelve every evening there is dancing (General Pershing says that the girls of the Y. M. C. A. in uniform or wearing the brassard are members of the A. E. F.) At odd moments, and several times daily when it

rains, the latest moving pictures from America are shown. Billiards, pool, ping-pong, chess and checkers are available all day long. In the reading rooms are home newspapers, magazines, books, and open fireplaces. The canteen serves chocolate, hot coffee, and sandwiches, and is stocked with smokes and delicacies that can be found nowhere else outside the United States."

Out-of-doors, fagged nerves are revived in spirited games of baseball, track running, football, tennis and handball, and there are meets and tournaments every week. For those who want to get off by themselves, there are many beautiful walks, golf, fishing, the seclusion and healing touch of Nature on the soft green banks of Lac du Bouget, or sailing on its surface for the amateur yachtsman. On moonlight evenings the placid waters reflect a regatta of drifting boats, while the echoes of "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Nita, Wa-a-a-nita" roll back to the encircling vista of snow-capped mountains.

The days are filled with a round of activities. Excursions go to Mont Revard, the mountain directly behind Aix, from whose summit Mt. Blanc may be seen. At the peak, where a hot luncheon is served, the troopers plunge into the snow drifts, and for a time the snow flies, while a taste of "real war" is served up as an appetizer.

Picnic parties row across the lake to Hautecombe Abbey, which stands on the sole bit of ground in this province still controlled by Italy. It contains 200 marble statues and the mausoleums of the Dukes of Savoy.

In this wonder spot, the trooper whose interest is charmed by tales of other days, sees where Hannibal, in 200 B. C. started his passage through the Alps; he walks where Charlemagne, Henry of Navarre, the Khedives of Egypt, Elizabeth of Austria, Marie Pau of Portugal, Kings of Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Spain, and American kings of high finance, have walked.

The "Y" has been materially assisted at Aix in entertaining the American soldiers, by the Duchess of Vendome, sister of King Albert of Belgium, who continually invites the American soldiers to her home at Aix, and often helps in arranging special amusements for them. Of the "Y" she has said:

"I wish to express my admiration for all the good done by the wonderful society of the Y. M. C. A. In England and France I have seen them at work. I have seen their huts at the front and their canteens and libraries. They are really splendidly organized. It is the Army of Charity comforting the fighting and suffering men."

HELPING TO MAKE SOLDIERS

THE "Y" IN HOME CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS

Do you want the young American to be a "slicker," a slacker, or a soldier? This is no reflection on the man.

Have you ever thought that the average young man has just two philosophies about this soldiering business? He can go at it in the spirit of the time-server. He can look upon it as an interval in the business of living. He can evade much and still "keep within the law." Or he can make military life an opportunity. He can regard it as a chance to enrich his own life, broaden his outlook, gain experience and attain higher ideals.

Slackers are few, conscientious objectors are scarce, but the "slickers", as they have come to be called, are more numerous.

More thrilling, more picturesque is the Y. M. C. A. work overseas, with men on the fighting front, but equally essential is that with the troops training in this country to take their places in the battle line.

In training camps and cantonments, the Y. M. C. A. helps to achieve the transformation, to bridge the chasm, between the civilian and the soldier.

The soldier in the making has a peculiar need for the Y. M. C. A. The War Department and army officials have recognized this. The same holds good with the sailor and marine.

There were good soldiers long before the Y. M. C. A. was heard of, it is true. But probably there was never such a high ratio of fine spirited, self-sacrificing young men as there are in the American army and navy to-day. This has come about, in part, because the various agencies, including the Y. M. C. A. have done their part toward educating the soldier in the opportunities and duties that confront him.

Not only does the Y. M. C. A. seek to make a better soldier of the young American; it aims to make a better man of him. Its physical education program supplements the effects of the

various drills, clean living and hard exercises demanded in the army. Its educational opportunities, that have their foundations on these shores and their developments in the training and rest camps abroad, look forward to the time when he will return to the pursuits of peace. Its recreational and entertainment programs aim to keep him in a healthful and normal mental state. Its religious work keeps before him the spiritual significance of the sacrifice he is making.

The story of the Y. M. C. A. and its service for the four million or more Americans who have entered the military service in itself is an astounding story.

SOME HUT STATISTICS

There are 538 Y. M. C. A. huts in American camps and cantonments in this country. There are others in cities, like the big Liberty Hut in Washington, and the splendidly equipped Eagle Hut in New York City.

These huts help to gauge the extent of the Y. M. C. A. War Work. Hut-and home mean more to the soldier than a pretty alliteration. The words are synonyms.

In all, there are 730 huts either operating or in course of construction in this country. They cost nearly \$5,000,000. One hundred and four more have been authorized, to cost \$633,000.

They serve not a sect nor fraction of the soldiers. They are used by all who desire to avail themselves of the privileges. Catholics, Jews and men who profess no religious faith are welcomed in them without a question. Masses have been held in many, and in a number of them, the secretaries of the Jewish Welfare Board have desks and conduct their work.

GOING TO SCHOOL

The young man in uniform can go to grade school, high school, or college if he wants to. He has done so by the thousands.

The demand came from him. Most folk got the wrong angle on educational work for the soldiers at the outset. It was thought that after a hard day of military routine, he wouldn't care for serious things and would seek only enter-

tainment and light reading. The young American soon proved that was not the stuff he was made of. He began by demanding more serious reading matter; then by seeking to take up serious study.

Educational work has ranged from teaching English to foreign-born Americans, and reading and writing to illiterates, up to technical courses for men who already had been in colleges and universities.

Classes in reading and writing have been conducted for about 30,000 illiterates and for 40,000 foreign-born soldiers. In anticipation of going to France, a marked interest in the study of the French language has been shown and by August 50,000 had enrolled in French courses on this side and the number was growing.

Educational lectures have been a marked and valuable feature of this educational program. William Howard Taft set the example by giving his time for a lecture tour covering practically all the big encampments in the country, and other public men, educators, and the like have co-operated.

The objectives of the Y. M. C. A. educational work are described as two-fold:

1. "To increase the efficiency of the soldiers and sailors for the immediate task of defeating German autocracy.
2. "To prepare the men for better social relationships after the war."

Beside English and French, elementary subjects most in demand have been history, geography and mathematics and other modern languages including Spanish and Italian; commercial subjects such as bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; technical and vocational such as automobile, gas engine, radio, and aeroplane construction. At naval stations, subjects of particular interest to that branch of the service, including navigation and trigonometry were taken up. Lecture subjects have largely centered about backgrounds of the war and health, thrift, social and economic questions. In June 1,184 lectures were attended by approximately 516,000 men. A million copies of the booklet, "France—Our Ally," which gives a brief description of the customs, money, living conditions, etc., of the country where these men are to fight have been distributed to them as they go overseas.

In co-operation with the War Service of the American Library Association, the Y. M. C. A. has put at the command of the men books by the millions. Each Association building has a collection of from 1,000 to 2,000 volumes for the free use of the men. The proportion of serious reading among the soldiers upset anticipation. If you like figures here are a few, showing the extent of the educational work. During the first three months of 1918 there were 62,750 classes attended by 1,277,320 men. There were 502 clubs of an educational nature attended by 31,574 men. There were 6,143 lectures attended by 1,998,046 men. Books circulated numbering 1,243,308. You have reached the conclusion by this time that university work as well as elementary education is in great demand among our soldiers. You are right. A colonel in one camp recently remarked:

"I am conducting a University. Of my 2,500 men, 90 per cent are college students."

The Government welcomes the educational work. Many of the men needed the rudiments of education. In one unit of 6,000 men in the first draft, 25 per cent were illiterate. In twelve months, 100,000 to 150,000 soldiers were taught to speak or read and write English. In June, 194,000 attended English classes. A special order was issued by the War Department instructing all non-English speaking men to be assigned to development battalions and the "Y" co-operated by providing civilian teachers, supplies and text books.

ATTENDING CHURCH

The man in uniform has every opportunity to go to church. Many of the best pulpit orators of the country have volunteered to preach for him and to serve him. Among the men who have spoken regularly at the camps and cantonments in this country are John H. Elliott of Minneapolis; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University; Dr. John McDowell, of Baltimore; Dr. James Freeman, of Minneapolis; Dr. John Timothy Stone, of Chicago, and such evangelists as Milford H. Lynn, Charles R. Drum, W. G. Mason, better known as "Big" Mason; and Melville Trotter and his quartette. Frederick P. Keppel, Assistant Secretary of War, has co-operated in this respect and has suggested men for

camp speaking. There are helpful pamphlets, not at all of the "tract" variety, but containing messages of virile and red blood Christianity which have been distributed among the men in this country. In the last year 1,200,000 copies of the Scriptures have been given to the men in the fighting forces. One significant phase of the Association work here and abroad is the "War Roll". Cards bearing the following pledge are given to men who desire to sign them:

"I hereby pledge my allegiance to the Lord Jesus Christ as my Savior and King, and by God's help will fight His battles for the victory of His Kingdom."

One hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and ninety-two soldiers, sailors and marines have already signed this pledge, and the little card they carry in their Testaments is a daily reminder of their pledge. Their names are recorded on the war roll at the New York headquarters, and if the signer indicates on the reserved space the church of his preference, the "Y" undertakes to effect a communication between the man and the pastor of that church.

Dr. John McDowell, religious work director for the Eastern Department, sizes up the home religious work as follows:

"We are in the camps to help the Government to stop this war, winning it so decisively that militarism will never again lift its hand against guarded humans. We stand for peace, but it must be peace with honor; which means peace based on religion. We can best help the Government win this war by putting soul stuff into the men. We can best put soul stuff into the men by giving them vital religion. Vital religion will do three things for every man: It will give him command of his physical powers; it will answer his questions; it will satisfy his needs of the soul."

One observer gives a bird's-eye view of the camp religious work in this fashion:

"Contact with the Young Men's Christian Association hut with its staff of Secretaries in any of these great camps, presents a program of Christian work not witnessed hitherto in the history of Christianity, but all of these opportunities burst into flood tide at this camp which becomes a waiting room for the transport. The mail with the home letters pours

in by cartload, a Secretary stands up on a box and with a megaphone reads out the names, while a mass of anxious faces lean hard forward if perchance to catch the first sound of their own names.

"At the other side of the building the Information Bureau and another Secretary with a megaphone, from morning till night, is directing the visiting relatives and friends to the various barracks where they may find the soldiers they come to see. Writing paper, envelopes and stamps flow out over another counter, a steady stream, just as rapidly as the Secretary's hand can respond. The soldiers are banked twenty deep waiting their chance to be served. Other Secretaries are working under constant pressure getting money sent home, or from home delivered. Others are helping some of the men getting parcels out of the mass of express packages, another is giving a soldier inside advice about the care of his wife and child who are left behind. In fact, the building is packed with eager men, every one of whom is asking for some friendly service before he gets away.

"At three o'clock the Gospel meeting begins with the hymn, 'The Son of God Goes Forth to War'; it needs no explanation; and for an hour following the scene is transformed into a home church service that many of these men will remember as long as memory has power. At five the place must be cleared and swept out for the evening meeting. I saw the religious work Secretary, an Episcopalian rector, who would do honor to any pulpit in the United States, with a pail of water and a broom, sprinkling and sweeping, and when I asked if that was a part of his duties his prompt answer was, "We have to do anything here to get this job done." At seven o'clock 3,000 more soldiers are packed in the hut for the meeting. A call of states of which they were native was made. They represented every state in the union save three. More than a hundred were born in Europe. Following this service every available man of the staff is busy till late dealing with men who have solemnly declared their purpose to accept Jesus Christ as their Saviour. Their names are taken, Testaments are given to each and promises made to write to home churches and pastors."

SEEING A SHOW

The men in uniform can attend a good theatrical show frequently and a good movie show almost any night. In the space of half a year, the Red Triangle has built up a booking agency that sends 1,200 "acts" a month to training camps, aviation fields, naval instruction schools, to the fleets of the navy, that is, battleships in port, drydocks, to industrial plants engaged in war work and to embarkation points. The entertainment and educational department corps dovetail their routing of lecturers and entertainers. However one may choose to classify them the entertainment bureau merely terms them "acts." Any booking agency able to route over its chain of theatres such "acts" as Miss Margaret Wilson, William Howard Taft, Mme. Louise Homer, Augustus Thomas, Jack Rose, Maude Powell, Rabbi Wise, and scores of others equally well known, would be on the road to fortune.

The "acts" range from operatic selections to monologues, religious addresses, illustrated lectures. The monthly "turn-over" of the "Y" booking agency in August was 800 motion pictures, 200 religious speakers, 125 entertainers, and 75 lecturers on educational subjects.

Recreation in the form of entertainment is universally considered essential to maintaining the morale of the fighting men. The Y. M. C. A. has fulfilled this need with clean, high-grade entertainment. Many entertainers booked on a camp circuit have done more than just give their "acts". They have lived the lives of the boys with the colors; they have taught many a soldier and sailor how to put on an "act" of his own after the professionals have gone. These "acts" are not booked in haphazard fashion any more than are productions sent out by any theatrical agency. They are requisitioned on forms from the camp secretaries and the camp is supplied with the kind of entertainment or with the personnel of entertainers which it has been found goes best among the men.

Entertainers are sent out from the booking office at No. 347 Madison Avenue, New York, headquarters of the National War Work Council, to warships as they arrive in port. The fleet secretary gets information from the Navy Department on arrivals of vessels and often before these ships

anchor, entertainers are ready to board them along with the "Y" Secretary.

GAMES AND SPORTS

The man in uniform has all the sports and athletics he desires. The Y. M. C. A. gives him gymnasiums and athletic fields.

The physical educational program of the Y. M. C. A. is one of every man in the game. Mass athletics and group games are taught in which all can participate.

Use of play as an entertainment feature, by accompanying the activities in the evening with stunts, music, singing, boxing and wrestling competitions contribute good cheer. Athletics are employed as a moral factor. They develop the spirit of team work which is essential to military organization. They arouse enthusiasm, incite the play spirit and bring contentment.

Few things make the active young American so disgruntled as to desire to get into a baseball game or a boxing match or a volley ball game and not to have the facilities to do so.

The athletic program, like the educational, looks forward to the post-war period. Never was such an opportunity presented for arousing the interest of men in physical development, clean sport, and healthful athletics. Having once experienced the value of these things, they are not likely to return to the sedentary life which has given rise recently to a number of diseases which have increased the death rate among middle aged men to an alarming extent.

CITY ASSOCIATIONS HELP

In addition to the special war work of the Association, it is the invariable rule that men in uniform are granted all privileges of the Associations in various cities without payment of the usual membership fees.

All war service rendered by City Associations is paid for by the Associations themselves. No part of the war fund is diverted to City Association work even when that work may be greatly increased by the demands of war time.

These privileges include sleeping accommodations in dormitories, with a small charge to cover cost of laundry, re-

newals of linen, extra help, etc.; food and refreshment, at special breakfasts, suppers, cafeterias, canteens, etc.; social conveniences, such as the unlimited hospitality of the Association buildings throughout the country, including the use of lobbies, social and recreational rooms, games, bowling, billiards, pianos, victrolas, rooms in which to rest, read and write, clean up, check baggage, or parcels, opportunity for having laundry done, and all the other comforts of a "home away from home;" the free use of showers and swimming tanks, with nominal charge for towel and soap; reading and writing material; amusements, including motion pictures, concerts and entertainments in which the best of local and professional talent available is seen; automobile and sight seeing trips, etc.; and the hospitality of private homes arranged through secretaries and local committees.

At one Association building, that at Waco, Texas, there is an average attendance at the weekly social of 5,645; 91,000 letters have been mailed from the building by soldiers, and 70,000 men in uniform have been given baths in the past year. An average of 400 soldiers use the building every day.

At the Washington, D. C., building, bathing privileges have been extended to 19,708 soldiers during the months of May, June, July, and August. The average daily soldier attendance for August was 188, while on August 6, 640 soldiers enjoyed the Association privileges.

WITH THE NAVY

The Young Men's Christian Association began its work in the American Navy during the Spanish-American War. In subsequent days of peace large buildings were secured in port cities to serve as homes ashore, providing lodging, refreshment, entertainment, reading and writing rooms, educational classes, Bible classes, and religious meetings.

Excellent Association buildings for men in the Navy and Marine Corps already were to be found in Boston, Newport, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Norfolk, San Francisco and Honolulu, not to mention such distant points as Shanghai and Olongapo. When the United States entered the world war the increase in the Navy and Marine Corps brought large opportunities, and the Navy Associations rose splendidly to the challenge. In addition to the regular service there sprang up at newly opened naval-training stations and naval bases an effective war work similar to that at the army camps of the country.

At these points provision was made for the off duty hours of men in training, and there are balanced programs of entertainment, recreation, education, and inspiration.

This war work for the navy now is operative at fifty-eight points in seventy-six specially constructed buildings, either rented or granted by the Government, exclusive of nine large permanent buildings and annexes. In the navy work 436 secretaries are engaged, and more than \$545,000 has been expended for construction of buildings for navy war work. Permanent buildings at Newport, Brooklyn, and Norfolk cost \$300,000, \$800,000 and \$300,000 respectively, and were the gifts of Mrs. Thomas J. Emory, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

In the Third Navy District alone 1,524,754 men used the Association buildings during the first six months of the present year. Lodgings were furnished to 145,219 and 93,600 were turned away for lack of accommodations. Meals were served to 332,800; money deposited for safe keeping amounted to \$516,729. Physical Department privileges were used by 194,791 and 46,681 used the swimming pool. Attendance at entertain-

ments was 293,436; religious meetings, 77,580; lectures, 21,488. Letters written totaled 670,317, and about 10,000 letters a week are cared for and distributed to the men.

At Base No. 2, for the use of the men of the Atlantic Fleet, a forty-acre athletic field has been leased. The first building erected was entirely inadequate to meet the demands and it is now being enlarged, with a force of secretaries in charge. At San Pedro, on the Pacific Coast, two large athletic fields are in operation by the War Work Council.

This provision ashore is exclusive of an organized service to the ships at the fleet bases and at anchor in the vicinity, as well as on navy transports. Motion pictures, entertainers, speakers and lecturers are provided; and in conjunction with the chaplains and the ships' officers an all-round program is furnished in so far as conditions will permit. Four million feet of film are supplied weekly to the transports. Every three weeks reels amounting to 135,000 feet are exchanged with the Atlantic fleet; and approximately 150,000 feet monthly are supplied to the convoys.

A striking feature of the navy work is at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. During the past year nine Association buildings have been erected at a cost of \$61,038. Ten additional buildings are in course of construction, including garage and store-room, which will cost \$70,405, making a total expenditure of \$131,443 for the buildings. The necessary equipment will approximate a total additional cost of \$20,000. A staff of seventy-five secretaries is now employed, and when the buildings in course of construction are completed it will be necessary to maintain a staff of 110 men.

At this station alone, attendance for the year at 311 motion picture shows totaled 203,130; and the attendance at 596 socials and other entertainments totaled 209,434. Voluntary attendance at religious meetings totaled 524,169, or more than double the attendance at either socials or motion pictures. Attendance upon 2,822 different Bible class sessions was 88,232 men. In educational work 280 lectures were attended by 37,856. A total of 4,082 were enrolled in 323 regularly conducted educational classes. Competitive physical sports have had 29,314 participants with 32,173 spectators. The Jackies have been encouraged to exercise thrift to the extent

of \$148,989, invested in money orders; and 2,464,918 letters have been mailed from the Young Men's Christian Association buildings at Great Lakes Naval Training Station alone.

Among prominent speakers who have addressed the navy personnel at the invitation of the National War Work Council are former President Taft, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Daniels, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Dean Shailer Mathews, Rev. John Timothy Stone, and other men of prominence and ability.

There is no group of sailors or marines on duty anywhere on the Pacific coast, except Alaska and Guam, where the Association is not ministering to them in some way; and soon there will be work in Guam, for appropriation has been made and building will proceed immediately. In the Western Department of the National War Work Council, work is included at an isolated point thirty miles out to sea and even at the coaling station.

Large opportunity has been found in the development of an educational program in the Navy. Lectures are given on such subjects as applied science; the navy; navigation; background of the war; character analysis; personal efficiency; and semi-technical vocational questions. Class work and tutoring are conducted in branches such as mathematics; electricity; courses for advanced ratings, e.g., paymaster, ensign, etc.; English; marine engineering, etc. Vocational counsel is an important factor of the Navy educational program, and reports from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the month of April indicate actual promotions as a result of the Association work. At Great Lakes thousands of boys are being taught an appreciation of art through sketching and drawing. Use of the æsthetic approach has done much for the boys at Portsmouth (N. H.) through the introduction of interpretive musical recitals.

IN WAR INDUSTRIES

The work the Young Men's Christian Association is doing in war industries perhaps is best summed up by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson as follows:

"Permit me to express my appreciation of the energetic and intelligent action of the Young Men's Christian Association in its efforts to provide opportunity for recreation and study for the workers engaged in war industries. Many years of experience with modern industry has demonstrated that men who are properly housed, with agreeable surroundings and ample opportunity for recreation and mental development, make much more efficient workers than where these conditions are absent. The magnificent work that the Young Men's Christian Association has done in these lines before and since the war is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will be done well in connection with war workers."

More than sixty-two per cent of the nation's industrial workers are located east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers. Therefore, more than seventy-seven per cent of the Y. M. C. A. building investment for industrial workers' also is within this zone.

In great ship building operations, munitions plants, and other special war industries, are massed thousands, sometimes tens of thousands of men. Hog Island Ship Yard, near Philadelphia, covers 900 acres, contains seventy-five miles of railroad track, and will employ approximately 30,000 men. Such opportunities must be grasped for the same reasons that the assemblage of that many men in a cantonment sets forth the Y. M. C. A. opportunity. Portland, Oregon, has four secretaries working in ship building plants.

Six definite lines of organized service have been found practicable in industries and industrial communities as follows:

1. In a branch of a city Association, with a building located to serve industrial workers and supported by community resources.

2. In a building provided by a single industry or group of industries, supported jointly by employer and employe.

3. General Industrial Extension Work. Shop meetings and other activities among industrial workers outside of the Association building, usually without regard to membership. Such work may be done at any point where the workers can be assembled and may relate to their working, living, or leisure conditions. The cost generally has been borne by the Association, but there is an increasing willingness on the part of both employers and employes to pay the cost of work done in connection with their industries.

4. Special Organized Industrial Extension Work. This is led by an Industrial Committee, with an Industrial Secretary, whose budget is generally provided by the industries. Both the Committee and the Industrial Secretary should always be responsible to the Board of Directors of the city Y. M. C. A.

5. Plant Extension Work. A secretary attached to the staff of the local Association and giving all or part time to work in a single industry. Such a secretary has an intimate but not an official relation to the industry. His work represents the interest of both employer and employe, and he works under a plant committee composed of representatives of both. A plant employing 1,000 or more men is justified in using the full time of a secretary and in providing a budget paid through the treasury of the city Association. Proper premises and equipment should be provided in the plant to secure the best results.

6. The System Plan—in which an industry having several plants takes the full time of a Secretary to establish and supervise Association work in the several plants.

WOMEN'S PART IN WAR WORK

It is an old fallacy that men alone are concerned in the carrying on of war. From time immemorial women have had to bear a heavy share of all war burdens. The difference between what women are doing, and must do, in this war and other wars is measured by the difference of the interests involved, and the gigantic scale on which this war is being fought.

The world struggle for all that humanity holds most dear, demands for its successful conclusion the effective use of every atom of strength, and power, and purpose that the Allied Powers can muster. This means that while the fighting men are called to the trenches the women must lend their aid in the fields and in the factories, on the railroads and in the ship yards. It is not surprising that the Y. M. C. A. has recognized the necessity for utilizing the work that women can do, both because the number of men that can be used for this work is limited, and because there are certain fields for which women are preeminently fitted.

The war work of the Y. M. C. A. is on such a large scale, and touches so many sides of the soldiers' lives, that it is difficult to sum up its essential qualities. The Y. M. C. A. has been entrusted with the task of following our troops wherever they go, and of setting up in the camps centers which stands to our boys in the place of library, and school, club and theater, church and home,—above all home. Word is constantly coming from the other side that boys have christened the "Y" hut "the home hut." When such word comes we know that the "Y" in that place is fulfilling its highest function.

It is not surprising that in making home spots in the camps women are needed, and that when this is successfully done the greatest possible force is released for combating the dread disease of homesickness which lies in wait for boys many thousands of miles away from home. Homesickness has come to be recognized as one of the great evils that must be overcome if men are to be kept at the highest point of effi-

ciency. Morale means morality, it means sanity, it means courage. The troops whose morale is high are the troops who are physically, mentally, morally fit. Homesickness is the insidious foe of all these qualities, for if the homesick lad has nowhere to turn in his loneliness he is the prey of all evil forces.

The list of tributes to what the "Y" women have been able to do in creating a sense of home, in holding before the boys their home ideals, and keeping vivid the picture of what their own mothers, and wives, and sisters, and daughters, and sweethearts would expect of them, is constantly growing, and it forms one of the fairest pages in the annals of the Y. M. C. A.

The boys in the mud soaked French camp who asked our 27-year-old "Y" worker if they might call her mother, because if they could say to her "Good-night Mother, I am all straight," said it would keep them from wanting to go down to town where conditions were not such as their own mothers liked. They are typical of many others.

We are sometimes asked why this work is not all done under the Y. W. C. A. Just as the Y. M. C. A. is a work for men, so the Y. W. C. A. is a work for women. In the Hostess Houses in the camps the Y. W. C. A. is the "Bit of Home within the Camps" where women may meet their men and with the assistance of the resident hostesses, be a home to relatives and friends

To some of the "Y" workers there come chances for sudden adventure, but whether their work lies in the cold, and mud, and rain, far from the front, or close behind the lines, where danger and glory are evident, the spirit in which the service is rendered will always be the measure of its success. No matter what their task may be, however simple, however humdrum the daily routine, it cannot fail to be glorious if they remember that they too are contributing to the great result.

We are justly proud of those two girls who stood in the rain for 48 hours serving tea and waving good-by to our boys on the way to the front. We are justly proud of the men and women who stayed at their posts that the boys might have hot soup and cheering words until the hut in which they were

working was in flames from German shells. We are equally proud of those far behind the lines whose steady cheerfulness and boundless sympathy have kept the home fires burning in the hearts of lonely boys.

Of all the words that come back, perhaps the most inspiring are those that come through the fathers and mothers on this side, words of gratitude that their boys have found friends who will stand by them whatever they do and wherever they go.

For these loyal Y. M. C. A. workers no service flag flies, no golden stars mark their death, and yet they all know that they too may be called upon to give not only the service of their lives, but perhaps life itself. With solemn pride we remember that the first of the "Y" workers to be killed in France was a woman.

Greater love hath no man than this.

WHAT THE Y. W. C. A. DOES

To avoid any confusion about the distinctive work, in their respective fields, of the women working in the Young Men's Christian Association, and the war workers of the Young Women's Christian Association, the following outline of the scope of the Y. W. C. A. is provided.

While the Y. M. C. A. is working for the men in the army, the Y. W. C. A. is caring for the women who are employed in war industries, in army service, and in the communities adjacent to army camps. The hostess houses within the camps are meeting places afforded the women relatives and friends of soldiers and sailors, and provide a bit of home within the camp for the men when off duty.

The War Work Council, a committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations responsible for using the resources of that organization in helping meet the special needs of girls and women affected by the war, carries on in the United States the following lines of work:

Establishing Club and Recreation Work for Girls, including a Patriotic League, now numbering 400,000, white and colored.

Providing Emergency Housing for employed girls and women. Five centers have been provided to date.

Establishing Hostess Houses in or near army and navy camps for women relatives and friends of the army and navy. Sixty-one are in use. Twenty-five others are authorized. Thirteen of these are for colored people.

Establishing Work in Colored Communities affected by the war, led by colored college women and trained social workers.

Conducting a Bureau for Foreign-born Women, providing translations in eighteen languages of needed bulletins, interpreters in army camps, training for Polish women for reconstruction work in Poland, and a home service for non-English speaking women.

Providing and Financing Social Leaders for women under

the direction of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Establishing War Service Centers and Room Registries in cities employing girls in war industries. The Government has asked the Y. W. C. A. for leaders in twenty-two of its industrial cantonments.

Maintaining a Bureau of Social Morality which cooperates with the War Department in furnishing a Corps of Lecturers on social standards in war time; issues literature.

Publishing a War Work Bulletin and other educational literature for women in war time.

Maintaining a Bureau of Volunteer Workers.

The work in France falls under three divisions—recreation clubs for nurses of base hospitals, recreation work with French women in munition factories, and housing and recreation for women employed in connection with the American Expeditionary Forces.

In France it is charged with providing social workers, recreation leaders, physical directors and cafeteria managers; foyers, and hostess houses, and working with American women in France (nineteen centers), Nurses, Signal corps (women), other English-speaking women (at the request of the French Government) (nine centers), working in munition factories, in stores and in French war offices and in Russia it does club, cafeteria and educational work in three centers for Russian women.

WORK AMONG ALLIED FORCES

WITH FRENCH ARMY

Upon invitation of the French Government the American Y. M. C. A. has carried on work for the French soldiers through huts known as the "Foyers du Soldat" or "Soldiers' Hearth."

Although 102 foyers were lost in the May drive, 47 new ones had been started by August 1, making in all in operation more than 700. These foyers are in charge of French Directors. More than 150 American secretaries work with them. It is hard to realize how much these French foyers have meant to the French poilu.

Picture for yourself the French soldier after his trench stint going back of the line for "repose" in just the same sort of stables, in just the same slimy mud, assailed by just the same "cooties," or "totos" as the French call them, hunting a scrap of paper to write home, using his knee for a writing pad if the mud were not more than knee deep. Get that picture, and you can appreciate more the splendid morale of the French when they went back to the firing line again and again after such "rests" for four years, and you likewise can grasp what the clean huts, or foyers, with music, games, paper and books, meant to the poilu.

A Y. M. C. A. man makes this comment:

"It was interesting to make comparisons between the American and French soldiers in their respective huts. The American generally goes to the hut with a definite object in view. When the object is attained, he leaves. The poilu on the other hand, when off duty drifts into the foyer, has his hot cup of chocolate, takes his smoke, and just sits meditating, dreaming. The French are glad of occasional entertainment, but do not seek excitement as the American soldier does."

The work has received the endorsement of the highest authorities. General Petain himself in a letter commending the work writes as follows:

"During the two years of its workings this enterprise has rendered incontestible service. . . . I seize the occasion to

inform you that I am disposed to facilitate in every way possible the new extension of this work in the zone of our armies."

The French Ministry of War has asked the American Association to extend the work to 2,000 points, thus covering the whole French Army. The enterprise is being extended to the French navy and also to the great munition works.

There are at present 750 French directors engaged in this work, together with 25 American secretaries.

WITH ITALIAN ARMY

Nearly a year ago as the result of a visit of an American-English Association deputation to Italy, there came a request from the military authorities of Italy asking the Association movements of Great Britain and America to send workers to Italy.

Three army headquarters have been established, from each of which it is planned to radiate the work to ten huts. From each of these huts a camion service will be operated to ten additional points, on the extreme front.

Under the leadership of a "Y" physical director, a remarkable opportunity has been developed for carrying out within the Italian army a program of physical training which will ultimately place physical and recreational activities on a large scale within the reach of three million soldiers of the Italian Army. At present 97 American secretaries are in service with the Italian Army.

WITH OTHER ALLIED ARMIES

Special developments of "Y" work have been initiated within the Belgian, Portuguese, Polish, Czech and Indian armies in France. The main development of the work is to be found in the labor battalions of Chinese, Indian, and African troops and laborers connected with the A. E. F., French Army, and Italian Army. This constitutes a cosmopolitan opportunity, practically every race in the world being represented in the constituency of the "Y" work in Europe. Such work is being carried on among 22 nationalities in France.

At Camp Lass Cassa, the cantonment at San Juan, P. R.,

where 12,800 of Porto Rico's drafted men are in training, three "Y" huts have been erected at a cost of \$17,000.

From the early days of the war the American Y. M. C. A. has been giving financial help to the Belgian army. This work started about the same time that the work for the prisoners of war was begun and has gradually expanded until now we are serving the whole of the Belgian army. That work is similar to the work for the French, British and Italians.

When Portugal came into the war last Spring, a secretary who had gone to Portugal from Brazil, to organize a Y. M. C. A. in the educational center of the Portuguese world, the University of Coimbra, was asked by the Portuguese Government to organize a Red Triangle work for the Portuguese contingent in France. Many of the leading citizens of Portugal volunteered for this work. A number of American secretaries have been sent to reinforce him.

On the Saloniki front, the troops of Great Britain, France and Italy have been served, and recently a request has come from the civil and religious leaders of Greece for the extension of this service to the army of Greece.

Almost every night hundreds of thousands of Australian and New Zealand troops were landed in Egypt during the early days of the war and were encamped on the desert sands outside of Cairo under the Pyramids. Cairo is the vilest of Oriental cities. The American Secretary presented the need of work for these troops to the board of directors of the Cairo Association, who authorized him to do what he could and to expend \$100 provided he raised it. From this meager beginning has grown the work which has spread all over Egypt, out into the Sahara Desert front, about which little has been heard. The string of upwards of fifty posts lining the Suez Canal, and the work which has pushed steadily eastward across the Desert of Sinai and up into Palestine, established itself in auditoriums and now is following General Allenby's army, keeping up with the vanguard.

Mesopotamia affords another chapter of romance in the world story of "Y" war work.

In many respects the German East African battle areas have been the most terrible. The Association went with the

British and Australian expedition from India into German East Africa. Because of the effectiveness of their work the whole commissariat was turned over to them, and during all these months they have kept the army supplied. When it was found that white troops could not live in the climate, colored soldiers from the West Indies and British colonies in Africa, and Indian Sepoys took up the campaign. The Association has served not only the troops but the hundreds of thousands of savages who have been gathered literally from every section of the African continent. It is interesting to know that these ignorant black men out of the jungle enjoy Charlie Chaplin and other movie heroes quite as much as the British officers.

The Association has also enlisted the aid of Tommy Atkins in teaching these savages to write and in giving to the chiefs the rudiments of government, sanitation, hygiene, and other things that will be useful when they return to their scattered homes. Think what it will mean as these "boys" make their way back through the dark trails to their native kraals, and there, sitting by the village fire, tell to their relatives and neighbors the story of steamships, railroad trains, big guns, aeroplanes, the motion pictures, the phonograph, and all the things to which we have grown accustomed gradually, but which have been sprung on them all at once.

In India, the regular work of the Association in 200 cities and towns has been changed to an army type of work, serving the Indian troops, the British territorials who have been garrisoned in India, the men sent back to recuperate from the campaigns in Mesopotamia and East Africa in the hospitals and on the northwest frontier.

In Brazil, the Association has responded to the request of the government for the introduction of the Red Triangle work into the Brazilian navy and the army, which has been mobilized for months.

Cuba also has called for this service.

The boys of the American navy have been splendidly served by the Associations at Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro, with cooperation of the Government and public committees, the government in each case financing the work and lending every assistance.

The Associations of China and Japan have given generously of their best trained and most experienced men for special Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. missions in Siberia among the prisoners of war, while the Associations of Japan have rendered continuous service to the men of the Railroad and other Commissions sent by the American Government to Siberia and in caring for the thousands of Russians and others passing through these port cities.

IN RUSSIA

The Y. M. C. A. has stuck to its post, and with the Red Cross is the only remaining representative of western civilization in Russia.

In most cases a regular program has had to be abandoned, since the needs and conditions are continually changing, and the work done is that which comes to hand.

In the days before the Brest-Litovsk treaty, "Y" huts were strung along the whole front, just as they are in France, and in the threatening weeks following the disorganization of the army, the Association secretaries kept open their huts in the field as long as there were soldiers to serve.

One secretary in a report of his work at that time writes: "As long as there were men in uniform going here and there like packs of wolves, there never seemed sufficient reason for quitting. One of our men made a trip over some twenty miles of front line trenches just two days before the Germans advanced. He saw but fourteen soldiers. On this trip he concluded the plans for turning over the huts and materials to the peasant committees of the villages for educational purposes. This final expression of goodwill showed how thoroughly the peasants of nearby villages understood and appreciated the helpful attitude attempted in all our work. We four remaining secretaries secured places on the staff train which evacuated Minsk two hours ahead of the Germans in their advance into Russia."

During the eight days of the factorymen's bloody revolution in Moscow, Y. M. C. A. men worked ceaselessly among the wounded and suffering, while their work was repeatedly mentioned in dispatches. A special correspondent cabled to his papers:

"A unit of twenty-five Y. M. C. A. secretaries sent to Russia from America for the purpose of establishing rest huts and comfort stations and serving the Russian soldiers, was in the city during the fighting. America should be proud of them, for during the severest part of the struggle and in a

perfect rain of bullets these men risked their lives scores of times in moving about the streets and gathering up the dead and wounded. All Moscow appreciates their heroism."

Never before, in the dread years of famine and oppression, have the Russians been in greater need of help. Torn by national intrigue, duped by demagogues, poisoned by German propaganda, starving, and utterly wretched in body and soul, their faith in human kind destroyed, they seem to await whatever final blow the fates may hold for them. In the midst of this disaster, the "Y" men have appeared with food, and comfort, a warm fire, hot coffee, the one normal, dependable source, in a world gone mad. Under such circumstances, it is the act and not the promise that wins confidence. The "Y" does not talk of friendship, but *lives* the part, and so it has been an inestimable factor in exemplifying America's pledge of friendship and has established in the Russian heart a trust in the United States. Its work has been of particular value in paving the way for the landing of Allied troops in Vladivostok, where they have been received as friends, rather than as enemies as the Bolsheviki had decreed.

The arrival of these troops has sounded another call for the assistance of the "Y", and its operations have been rapidly extended to these expeditionary forces, who, so far away from home, are much in need of its services. Work along the same line was conducted last winter when a hut was opened at Nagasaki for 300 American army officers sent there to take over the Chinese Eastern Railway. During the long winter months, the "Y" was the only place in the frozen north where the Americans could in any measure satisfy their craving for home or find normal social fellowship.

The "Y" has also been active among the Russian battalions in France, and in June a "Y" secretary was cited for bravery and recommended for the Russian order of St. Stanislaus. The citation was made by General Lokhwitsky, commanding in France, for splendid work among the Russian wounded under fire, and keeping up the morale back of the line.

The "Y" has a great opportunity in working out the reconstruction and restoration of that great country, in whatever degree its assistance will be accepted. The first work lies

among returning soldiers from the German prison camps, who are coming back by the car load, worse than corpses, the sorriest wrecks of beings, starved, ragged, tubercular, and dying enroute.

WAR WORK BEGINNINGS

In the autumn of 1914, soon after hostilities began, Dr. John R. Mott, visited the principal belligerent countries of Europe. While there he was impressed with the possibilities of two lines of Y. M. C. A. work. One was that for soldiers in active service, the other that for the prisoners of war.

Dr. Mott immediately encouraged national leaders of the Association in France, to grasp the opportunity to initiate new lines of activity and to extend the lines of work already undertaken on behalf of the soldiers. He made recommendations for the development of work for prisoners of war.

Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Mott consulted with members of the International Committee and designated A. C. Harte and C. V. Hibbard as special representatives to promote these lines of work in Europe.

War time service was no new thing for the Y. M. C. A. It had its beginning in the efforts of the Christian Commission headed by Dwight L. Moody, during the Civil War. It expanded notably during the Spanish-American War, when both army and navy work were undertaken.

Work for prisoners of war was initiated under the neutral leadership of American associations on a reciprocal basis. Any concession authorizing helpful work for prisoners of war in any country was to be made the means of securing a corresponding concession from the enemy country. The work developed first in Great Britain and in Germany and was quickly extended to France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia. The vast numbers of German and Austrian prisoners of war in Russia and Russian prisoners of war in Germany and Austria-Hungary caused the work in these countries to assume far larger proportions than in any other field. Several of the Governments concerned entrusted considerable funds to Association representatives for relief work among their citizens held in enemy countries and an extensive educational, social and religious work was built up in the various countries. Prisoners of war were encouraged to form co-operative societies, establish prisoner of war canteens and

invalid kitchens. A system of food supply parcels from neighboring neutral countries was initiated and saved many thousands of lives. Men among the prisoners who knew a trade as for example, tailors, shoemakers, etc., were supplied with tools and assisted to maintain the clothing equipment of the men who otherwise might be in serious need. Musical organizations were established and provided with music and instruments. Veritable universities were established in many of the camps. Libraries, reading rooms, theatres, lectures and religious exercises were encouraged in the Association buildings which were established in the various camps.

When the United States entered the war, American representatives had to be withdrawn from Germany and ultimately from the Central Powers. As far as possible these American secretaries have been replaced by European neutrals and the work goes on.

Meantime, the work for French soldiers in France has rapidly expanded from small beginnings to the point where it has the full endorsement of the War Department and the leading generals. The French Government was ready to provide 1,300 buildings with the necessary furnishings and turn these over to the Association for the extension of the work among the French soldiers. General Petain and Premier Clemenceau have expressed the most cordial appreciation of the Association work and it is significant as an element making for victory.

All this experience in other fields seemed fortunate, almost providential, for it furnished a preparatory course for the service on a far larger scale which the Association was called upon to perform for Americans when the United States entered the war.

In Italy a work similar to that in France has been started and is now undergoing rapid development. As in France this work has the full confidence of the War Department and the secretaries are afforded every convenience for their work.

In Russia, the Association was carrying forward with the greatest progress work for Russian soldiers. Huts had been erected along the German frontier and 100 secretaries were on the ground when the treaty of Brest-Litovsk terminated hostilities and the Russian army disbanded. The secretaries

then turned their hands to any kind of work which would be helpful to the returning soldiers and people of Russia. This unfailing devotion of the Association representatives in Russia has brought a rich fruitage in the continued confidence and friendly support of all the parties succeeding each other in power in Russia from the time of the revolution up to the present writing.

American associations have sought to cooperate with the British Association in work for the army in Europe, but more especially in work with the troops of the British Empire in more distant parts of the earth. American secretaries are at work in South Africa, Mesopotamia, and in India. Indeed several of the American secretaries have laid down their lives in these fields.

BOYS' "EARN AND GIVE" DRIVE

WHAT IT IS

The boys' "earn and give" division of the United War Campaign is an integral part of the whole effort to secure \$133,000,000.

[It should be noted that this chapter, like others in this Manual, were prepared before the seven-fold merger was consummated.]

With the slogan "a million boys behind a million fighters", boys between 12 and 20 years of age everywhere will be enrolled to "earn and give" to help bring comfort and cheer to the American soldiers. This division of the campaign will be known as the Red Triangle Boys.

Each boy who enrolls pledges to pay from his own earnings toward the work of the four agencies united in the drive. A special enrolment button and a window banner will be given to each boy who pledges. An engraved certificate-receipt will be given on completion of his payments, which may be in installments as with adults.

Boys will be encouraged to give a sum that will provide for one soldier or sailor the privileges of the four agencies for at least three months. This costs approximately \$5.00 for each American fighter. Some boys will wish to provide these privileges for six months or even a year and hence will enroll to "earn and give" \$10, or even \$50. No boy will be allowed to secure gifts for any part of his pledge.

THE CHIEF AIM

a The chief aim of the "earn and give" effort is the development in boys of intelligent, sacrificial investment of their lives in behalf of the "great cause." The appeal is to "earn and give."

b The boys' "earn and give" division of the campaign must again prove an inspiration and stimulus to increased effort by

men in the general campaign. Last year, men, learning that boys were paying a sacrificial price on the "earn and give" basis, gave larger amounts and worked harder for the cause.

WHO FOR SPEAKERS

Speakers from out of town who are to address adults frequently can be made available for boys' meetings, at schools or stores, or shops.

Special speakers to boys should be secured and routed by the department and state speakers' bureaus.

Local men with particular talent in speaking to boys should be enlisted to talk to boys at home and in neighboring centers. These can frequently be secured from the ranks of business or professional life.

Returned soldiers or war workers will have a special appeal to boys. If they are inexperienced in talking to boys, they can be secured to share the allotted time with men accustomed to this work but who are minus the actual story from the front.

A few carefully selected and trained older boys can be secured from the colleges, school, or from the ranks of employed boys.

SPEAKERS' SUGGESTIONS

1 For general audiences:—All speakers should share in responsibility to promote the boys' division of the campaign.

2 For meetings of boys:—*a* The best "appeal" to boys is to make real to them the hard price our own soldiers and sailors are paying "over there" and then present a challenge for boys here to share by assuming difficult tasks with a similar sacrificial spirit. The record of some particularly hard and disagreeable job cheerfully assumed and thoroughly done by a soldier or sailor will bring more results with boys than will the mere recital of some deed of daring. The little book by H. Hagedorn, "You are the Hope of the World", gives good illustration of this principle and stimulates one's imagination.

b A few human interest stories of the work of the "Y" and the other campaign agencies will hold the attention and

secure the cooperation of boys where a detailed story of the work of their organizations would fail. Pick from "The House the 'Y' Built," the most suggestive facts and tell them in a simple but virile way, remembering that the boys to whom the message goes in most cases, will be mature enough to stand straight-from-the-shoulder blows.

c Briefly tell the plan of the "Red Triangle Boy's" effort as outlined above.

d Give one or two human interest stories from last year's campaign.

e Present a digest of the form of enrolment that the boys sign. This will read as follows:

"I hereby agree to be one of 'a million boys behind a million fighters' who will earn and give dollars toward the United War Work Campaign Fund to help make our fighters happy."

f In presenting the opportunity to boys, speakers will wisely tell the story of the need and when feasible, leave the solicitation of pledges to personal visits or calls by workers. This will tend to emphasize the necessity for hard work and payment in full. Whenever it becomes necessary to take subscriptions in connection with meetings, speakers and workers should give special emphasis to the need for early and complete payment of pledges.

g Urge boys to form a solicitation committee under the direction of the general campaign to secure the enrolment of other boys in the school, store or shop to earn and give.

h If possible, meet with a small group of the most interested boys after the meeting and show the details of the plans as outlined in *American Youth* and the special booklets listed below.

i Present to the leaders the following suggestions:—
(1) Secure appointment by the General Campaign Director of a boys' division committee to inaugurate and push to successful conclusion enrolment of boys to earn and give and to pay their pledges in full. In larger places a man should be designated as executive secretary, preferably an employed officer of the Y. M. C. A. and another as an employment secretary.

(2) Organize the men and older boy leaders into an ef-

fective working force, with necessary sub-committees to plan fully the effort among all boys between 12 and 20.

(3) Enlist boys to pledge to earn and give by means of

(a) Special presentation of the need,

(b) Personal solicitation.

(4) Plan for and help provide employment for those who pledge to earn and give.

(5) Make effective a plan for collecting and reporting the pledges, issuing certificate-receipts, etc.

(6) Carry through any additional program of activity of the "Red Triangle Boys" which may later be found desirable.

SPECIAL "EARN AND GIVE" LITERATURE

The following printed matter regarding the various phases of the "earn and give" division of the campaign are intended for speakers and workers. A request from the nearest campaign headquarters will make the pamphlets available at once.

1 *American Youth* for September, 1918 (reprint):—Contains organization plans, endorsements of campaign leaders, and publicity plans.

2 "What \$5 Will Do":—An eight-page illustrated booklet, suggesting in boy language the results that may come from a five dollar investment.

3 "On Uncle Sam's Team":—A pamphlet showing how boys can team up to help win the war.

4 "How Boys Can Earn":—An eight-page illustrated booklet giving many suggestions as to how boys can "earn in order to give."

5 *American Youth* for October, 1918:—The entire edition of this paper will be given over to important information and illustration regarding the "Red Triangle Boys".

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

Use them if you are hard up for illustrations. Probably you have much better ones of your own. If so, by all means pass these up, for a story told at second-hand loses much of its force.

Here are two rather rough and ready tributes of the sort that the "Y" secretary prizes the most because of their evident sincerity:

"If a feller can have his tobaccy and have sump'n to think about cept'n mud and drill'n and gettin' the devil, he can keep sober a tol'ble long time."

And the second:

"Say, you hain't a Y. M. C. A. man, be you?"

"You be? My Gawd, I'm glad to see you here. You know the Y. M. C. A. is the greatest thing in the world. It sure helps keep a man off'n likker."

He was pastor of a fashionable church in a big Eastern city.

He donned the Y. M. C. A. uniform and was appointed religious work secretary at Camp Lee where much of his time was spent visiting the men in the hospital.

One day when he had finished writing a letter home for a boy, he asked the young man whether there was anything more he could do for him.

"Nothing I would like better than to have a shave," came the reply.

The clergyman turned barber and performed this service. But that was not all. There were others who suddenly conceived an ardent desire to be shaved.

"I'm next, barber," came from a couple of dozen throats.

The preacher assumed the role that was thrust upon him and went down the line, shaving every man who requested him to do so.

"He's a regular guy," was the comment of one who later

learned that the tonsorial artist was not a regular barber, but a clergyman.

Three soldiers suffering from shell shock unconsciously provided a laboratory demonstration on board a returning transport; of how deeply the Red Triangle burns itself into the consciousness of the American soldier in France.

Physically well, but mentally dazed, benumbed and incoherent, these three strapping big fellows resisted every effort to strike a responsive chord in their memories. One day, walking on deck, they paused before a Y. M. C. A. man. One of them reached out and falteringly touched the Red Triangle on the "Y" man's coat sleeve, that insignia of service every war work secretary wears. A smile overspread the soldier's face. He called the attention of the other two to the bit of red, and one of them slowly murmured, "Ah, the Y. M. C. A." It was the first recognizable phrase he had spoken since his nerves were shattered in the trenches.

Numerous secretaries have reported that phonographs have had an interesting influence on the musical taste of the soldiers. The high grade orchestral and operatic records they hear on the phonograph are believed to have awakened their appreciation of the soloists and opera singers who have gone abroad to sing for the men in the trenches.

Meeting the incoming soldiers and sailors at points of debarkation and concentration in France and in this country is another of the ubiquitous services of the "Y" men.

One night, at a lonely village in France, the "Y" secretary heard that a small detachment of 27 Americans was due on the 11 o'clock train. In the midst of a terrific storm, he met them at the station, took them to the "Y" canteen for "a good meal" and placed at their disposal shower baths and comfortable cots at the "Y."

"You're the boy," exclaimed the greatly relieved officer in command when he saw the "Y" man at the station. "All the way up we were wondering where we would sleep tonight."

The next morning, when, washed, shaved, shined up and rested, the detachment was about to leave, a "Yank" approached the "Y" man.

"Say, there's only one thing wrong with this place," he said, speaking confidentially into the ear of the secretary.

"What's that?" wondered the "Y" man.

"You didn't tuck us in bed and kiss us good night."

One new thing has been added to baseball in France. That is an innovation in the box score.

Over here, you frequently see the line—"Game called on account of rain." Over there, it is more likely to be—"Game called on account of shells."

A soldier just back from battle encountered a Y. M. C. A. man who had gone through it all with the fighters, giving them chocolate, hot drinks and cigarettes.

"Say, what I like about you fellers," he said, "is the way you go over the top with us when you don't have to. It's part of our job but not yours. It strikes me you are the real volunteers in this war."

Gypsy Smith, the evangelist, in speaking of his experiences in the camps in France, tells the following incident:

"To begin with, the men have confidence in the Red Triangle. They don't stop to ask what you are. They don't know what I am, whether Church of England, Roman Catholic, Baptist, or Methodist. If a man has a message they are ready to listen to him.

"For a week I had been speaking to a regiment made up mostly of Roman Catholic men. I did not attack their denomination. At the end, one of them came up to me and said:

"'Sure, yir riv'rence, ye're a gentleman.'

"How do you know?" said I.

"'I feel it here,' said he, with his hand at his heart.

"Well, I said, you can have it all at the same price I paid for it.

"'But, begorra,' said he, 'you'll be askin' me to give up my religion.'

"Do you think I should be such a fool?" said I. "Whatever you have that is good, keep."

"'Well,' he said, 'What have I to give up?'

"Nothing at all," said I, "but your sin."

"‘Sure,’ he said, ‘you’re a gentleman.’"

A professional gambler who had been trying to go straight but did not find the path very smooth in civil life "handed" this much to the Y. M. C. A. war worker in a big cantonment:

"I have been in this camp for two weeks and this is the first time in ten years that I have been where everybody wanted to try and help a feller be what he wants to be."

It was after the engagement at Chateau-Thierry, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, who had gone forward with the battalion he served, as stretcher bearer, was bringing back a young fellow so badly wounded that it was obvious he could live only a few hours. The secretary recognized him as a manly "non-com" who had gotten into a number of scrapes and had frequently come to him for help and advice. The Y. M. C. A. man had written home for this boy and had received some touching letters from both his parents, urging him to watch out for their son and to give him a warning concerning some of his weaknesses. Consequently the Y. M. C. A. secretary had been pretty much of a father to him.

The wounded boy was still able to talk.

"Well, son, I guess you want me to write to the folks for you. What shall I say?" asked the "Y" man.

"Be sure to tell them one thing," the soldier replied,— "Tell them I kept straight and the Y. M. C. A. helped me to do it."

Two hours later the soldier died.

An ingenious camp secretary near Washington showed how one may "swat the devil" by indirection.

A motion picture house opened up near his camp, frankly advertising that it was going to put on pictures that would "go the limit." This house was to be open once a week.

The Y. M. C. A. secretary concluded that it wouldn't do much good to preach to the men in that camp about immoral movie shows.

Instead, he rounded up two ex-professional welterweights,

enlisted men in the camp, found a vaudeville headliner and put on a combination theatrical show and boxing exhibition on the same night that the nearby movie house was opened. The attendance at the movie house was slim and the Y. M. C. A. hut was crowded. The movie show lasted just two more evenings against further competition of the same sort, and quit.

A Hun shell had felled a great tree in No Man's Land and ten Americans had been sent over the top to hold this outpost in the crater. A Red Triangle man, arriving at the front line for his regular Sunday services, heard of them and with his bag well filled with supplies cautiously followed their trail through the tangle of ugly barbed wire. He found ten men sitting low in the crater under the shadow of the tree roots. Snipers would have picked off anyone who stood. They represented eight different denominations, but they did not care about that. They wanted Sunday services.

So with trench mortars bellowing and high explosives whining overhead, the older man with the Red Triangle on his uniform spoke about "peace in the individual heart" in the centre of war's whirlpool.

"We're going to write home that we've been to church in No Man's Land," one soldier told the Y. M. C. A. man before he started back over his perilous trail. "We'll never forget this Sunday—if we ever get out of this crater. It's made better men of us."

An ex-prize fighter, who had been a figure in the sporting world, breezed up to a secretary after he had been helped by a Y. M. C. A. man and remarked, "I'm damn glad that the Association has taken an interest in me," and then asked the secretary to come out and hold a Bible class in his squad.

"Perhaps they might object," the secretary urged.

"If they do, I'll break their bloody necks."

A young western woman is stationed with about a dozen other workers at the navy hut at Brest. All day sailors from the destroyers filter through the hut.

"Sometimes, I think work for the Navy is more difficult than any other kind," this woman secretary said, "because we only see the men when they are at leisure."

One afternoon a young sailor began "kidding" this secretary.

"Why, you are only here for the fun of the thing," he said. "Why, if I gave you my address and asked you to write to me, you would probably forget all about it."

"Let's have the address."

Four months later the sailor came back to the hut again.

"You wrote me a letter as you promised," he said, to the same secretary. "Oh, but I bet you have forgotten all about that and forgotten me as well."

"Oh, no, I haven't. You are Walter Whitford," (only this is not his correct name) "and I am glad to see you again."

Later on that day, the "Y" worker overheard the sailor and another boy talking of an engagement they had at four o'clock. At the tone of their conversation she became suspicious, and when they left the hut, she determined to follow them, although then uncertain of just what course to pursue. Meeting them down the street, she invited them to look over an old chateau and other places of interest in the vicinity and when tea time came asked them to go back to the hut with her for hot chocolate. Several hours later when they were leaving the hut, one of them remarked, with a twinkle in his eye, "Well, Mrs. B. has kept us in the straight and narrow path today."

The first secretary of the Y. M. C. A. to be killed in France and also the first American victim of a Paris air raid was Miss Winona Martin, of Rockville Center, L. I.

Miss Martin was lying ill in a hospital when a Boche aviator dropped a bomb through the roof, killing the American girl and four other women.

This is the description of the funeral service for her, written to the Home Office by a Y. M. C. A. secretary:

"It was a strangely solemn meeting in the church so far away from America. The group of Y. M. C. A. secretaries in their army uniform; in the high pulpit the clergyman, also, in military uniform; the coffin draped with the flag of America

and heaped with the flowers of France. There was no sermon as her sacrifices spoke more eloquently than words.

"I have read her record card at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in Paris. On it in her own handwriting are the words 'For the duration of the war and longer if required'."

Many of the religious services over there are far from formal.

The "Y" men have found shell craters in No Man's Land most convenient places at times for church services. Pews and pulpits are dispensed with. Frequently a camouflaged gun emplacement is the sanctuary and the gun butt is the pew. In a village under fire gatherings were prohibited, so a thin line of men backed against the walls along the street, while the speaker flattened himself out against the opposite wall.

Men seated on the firing step of trenches have listened eagerly to words of comfort. While in an outpost two sat looking out into No Man's Land with their automatics handy, but as much at the religious service as were those Pilgrim Fathers who carried their match-locks to church.

In a little summer house of an old chateau, men gathered Sunday mornings about a round table, while others heard "Y" men speak from the pitcher's box of a baseball diamond.

In a French port town is a Y. M. C. A. hut entirely devoted to serving sailors. Behind the counter is a small gray-haired woman who used to have a boy in the Navy.

His ship was torpedoed. It sank quickly. There was time only to get away two or three rafts. Officers and crew went into the water together. It was every man for himself. There were not enough rafts for everybody. This woman's son was a Lieutenant. He swam from one raft to another to make sure every possible one was saved. Then because his raft was sagging with the weight, he dropped quietly off the side and let himself go down.

The Navy knows this story. The sailors know this mother is trying to take her son's place where he left off—taking care of the bluejackets. The way they speak to her, and look at her, attests their reverence for her.

SOME BOYS' "EARN AND GIVE" STORIES

A high school boy with only one arm, beat rugs for days and came in with blistered hand to make his first payment toward the \$20 which he later paid. He voluntarily set out to do this, in order that he might give one certificate to a school boy friend who could not work because of physical deformities and a frail body. The friend used crutches, both legs being in iron braces.

A Texas boy from a good home and without experience in roughing it, learned to milk cows and earned his money, getting up at 5:30 in the morning during the season to accomplish this.

A boy of German parentage, with some of his people strongly pro-German, not only earned \$10 for the War Work Fund but afterward, as a result of the enthusiasm gained, purchased a \$50 Liberty Bond, joined the Red Cross and sold \$300 worth of War Savings Stamps.

It is stated that the boys in Iowa gave a larger per capita amount in the last campaign than did the men of that state, if the corporation subscriptions are deducted from the total results.

"COMEBACKS"

ANSWERS TO CRITICISMS

Criticisms against the Y. M. C. A. must be met fairly and squarely in this campaign. Mistakes have been made and it would be surprising if among the thousands of individual workers some did not measure up to the Association ideals and did not commit errors in judgment.

Remember that the best answer to criticisms is to set forth the enormous work the Association is carrying on. The Y. M. C. A. war work needs no apologies. Unless specific questions are raised it would be better to ignore criticisms.

If some one does voice specific criticisms, or if in your community there is a widely prevalent fault-finding upon some particular point, meet the situation squarely. It is more than likely that objections raised are covered in the statement below. Facts concerning conditions about which center the principal criticisms against the Association War Work follow:

1 Has the Y. M. C. A. overcharged for goods sold in France, through its canteens and post exchanges, to men in uniform?

Answer: It formerly charged more at times than army commissary sales stores, but it never made a profit nor sought to do so. The army sells goods here and in France at first cost which is not affected by insurance, the tremendous expenses of transportation overseas, storage after arrival, nor the long hauls for distributing them. The Y. M. C. A., up until August 1, sought only to come out even upon goods it sold,—hence it added these overhead charges. It should be emphasized that large quantities of food, sweets and tobacco have been given away to men as they went into and came out of the front line trenches.

Within a short time it was seen that the double price standard, though perfectly understandable after it had been explained, caused endless confusion and criticism. Hence, beginning August 1, all Y. M. C. A. commodities were ordered

to be sold at exactly the same price as that charged at the army post exchanges. Because of no allowance by the Army for transportation and other overhead charges, nor for loss by sinking of cargoes, the new arrangement will represent a gift to the men of from two to three million dollars a year.

In one particular instance, some gift tobacco became mixed in the Quartermaster's stores. It was sold to the Association which, in turn, sold it to the men at the post exchanges. The error, when discovered was frankly admitted by the Quartermaster's Department and explanations made to the men. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, upon returning from an investigation of auxiliary agencies in Europe was quoted by the *New York Times* as saying:

"I should like to take this opportunity to remove a misapprehension about the Y. M. C. A. which has gained considerable ground, not only with our fellows abroad, but with the people back home, and that is that the Y. M. C. A. is making money out of the canteens which it is operating for the forces. At General Pershing's request I went into this matter thoroughly, and the report is absolutely without foundation. I mention this matter only because the widespread rumor is most unfair to an organization which is doing heroic service."

2 Is it true that the Y. M. C. A. accepts for overseas duty as secretaries men who are not affiliated with the Evangelical Christian Churches?

Answer: Yes, this is a national crisis and not a denominational war. The Y. M. C. A. is asked to work among the troops, from a military standpoint, to sustain morale, and not primarily for missionary effort. The Y. M. C. A. is called upon to minister to men of all religious denominations and to men who do not acknowledge any religious connections. It works in close harmony with the Knights of Columbus, and the Jewish Welfare Board, Army Chaplains and with every other group seeking the same end—that is, the improvement of the morale of our fighting men. It was in a spirit of the broadest Christianity that a number of men who might not be classed as strictly orthodox, but whose motives and ideals

are high, were sent over by the Association to engage in the common service.

3 Is it true that in remitting money of soldiers to the United States, through the Y. M. C. A., there have been irregularities or delays?

Answer: Delays, yes. Irregularities, none. The reason for delays is that the secretary who receives the money at a hut in France may not have an opportunity to report to Paris headquarters more than once or twice a week. Missing a boat from Paris will delay the remittance still longer and there is bookkeeping to be done both in the Paris and New York offices relative to these remittances. Meanwhile, the soldier's letter stating he has sent money may go directly home. In this way delays of two or three weeks have come about.

4 Is it true excessively high salaries are being paid to Association secretaries?

Answer: So far as can be ascertained the overseas salary scale of the Y. M. C. A. is lower than that of other organizations in Europe which are serving the men. The regular scale of salaries is approximately \$2,100 a year for a married man and \$1,200 a year for an unmarried man. This scale is based on large experience. Careful experiments were made as to how much men should receive to meet their expenses in Europe and discharge their necessary obligations financially to their families here. Association men always are told that they are expected to work on a military or missionary basis. Of course, the soldier's salary is much lower but the situation is equalized by the fact that he has his food and lodging provided by the Government, which is not the case with the Association workers. Hundreds of Y. M. C. A. workers have given up far larger salaries to go abroad. Many others receive no salaries.

5 Why does the Y. M. C. A. distribute tobacco to men overseas when it opposes its use here?

Answer: There are two good reasons for this. First: The Government officially requested the Association to take over the commissaries which necessarily sold tobacco. Second: Conditions of stress and strain and exposure in the front line trenches are such that men instinctively turn to

tobacco. Our strongest Christian men who have been over there have felt that for the period of the war an essential part of the service for the enlisted men is in keeping them supplied with tobacco. Ministers who are strong opponents of the tobacco habit in normal times, upon returning from France, have strongly endorsed the Y. M. C. A. policy overseas in that regard.

Arthur Gleason, author, magazine contributor, writing in *The Survey* for July 6, 1918, states:

"There is a group of persons at home who are unaware of the bitter temptations of lonely men and who seek to legislate repressively for them. It would be impossible for the Red Triangle to edit its canteen against tobacco, for instance (though it has been criticised for selling tobacco). It is the judgment of military men that tobacco is interwoven with the morale of fighting men. Deprive them of tobacco and the results are discontent and homesickness. How could an institution dependent for its success on the goodwill of officers and men alike make a ruling hostile to the military conception of morale? In the face of the temptations inevitable to a 'stag-camp' 3,000 miles away from normal conditions, it would be perilous to deprive the men of a minor alleviation for loneliness, idleness and wet weather."

6 Why does the Y. M. C. A. permit card-playing and dancing in its huts?

Answer: Neither is encouraged. In an extremely limited number of cases has there been dancing in the Association huts. When there have been dances they have been under proper chaperonage and conducted with every propriety. Remember that the hut is the soldiers' home. It should be noted also that upon most occasions when there has been dancing in the huts it has been when the buildings were loaned to military organizations. As for card-playing—army regulations permit it. Men are under military control when in the huts as elsewhere and to make undue restrictions tends to reduce the serviceability of the huts to the men. The fact we are facing is that the men are going to play cards, and they had better be doing it in a Y. M. C. A. hut than in a great many other places.

7 Is it true that overseas secretaries drink light wines and beer?

Answer: They do not if they conform to the specific rules prescribed by the War Personnel Board of the War Work Council, which adopted this resolution: "The War Personnel Board would emphasize the importance that any one entering the service of the War Council be unreservedly willing to maintain not alone the standards set by the Army with reference to the use of intoxicants, but also to maintain the standards expected by the Army and the American home of the representatives of the Y. M. C. A."

* * * * *

Writing in a recent issue of *The Survey*, Arthur Gleason comments on some of the "kicks" against the Association's War Work as follows:

"I could write a slashing criticism of the work of the Y. M. C. A., and I could load and color it with many details which the critics have missed, but for all that, it would not be a true picture. It is impossible to create an institution at one stroke in the war zone of a stricken country which will run with the well-oiled efficiency of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Faults? The Red Triangle in France has many of them. The movie machine breaks down at the second reel. The speaker doesn't arrive. The singer croaks from the bad weather. The war zone on a wet night is not as neatly operating an affair as the Keith House at Seventh Avenue in our home city. But, for all that, the Red Triangle is running even with the Red Cross and the Army. And like them, it is growing better every month."

"But if I were writing a criticism, at least I should have the grace to refrain from scoring points on an over-worked and useful organization because of its 'unitarianism' and 'smoking'. The Red Triangle is trying to cheer up nearly half a million lonely boys who are a long way from home. It isn't doing it in a unitarian and trinitarian—but in a humanitarian way. It wants the soldiers to come and stay and feel at home. It doesn't legislate for the personal habits in minor matters like smoking for men old enough to fight for their country. It regards

soldiers as self-respecting human beings who are free agents. It doesn't ask as a test for admission to the huts that the men shall sign a pledge or recite a creed. It asks no questions.

"Oddly enough, there is also criticism aimed in exactly the opposite direction. The *New York Times* of February 17, accuses the Y. M. C. A. secretaries of discouraging the soldiers from smoking. 'You can smoke, but——.' Having been pounded for several months for its policy of selling cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco by the ton to the American Army and for running a social club with Sunday baseball, the Red Triangle now suddenly faces the charge that it is Puritanic, 'intolerant, smug, sectarian.'

"Let me say that the soldiers smoke freely in all the huts, and that a number of 'Y' secretaries smoke.

"Another charge of the *Times* is that official workers must be members of a Protestant Evangelical Church.

"In the Red Triangle in France, there are Unitarians, Jews and those who subscribe to the creed of no church. I am not a church member, and associated with me in a department have been a Jew and two men of the same undenominational character as myself."

A FEW SAMPLES

Here are the outlines of some speeches. It might be well to read them. Then forget them and go ahead and make your own speech.

Above all things don't try to repeat them verbatim. In them are the germs of ideas around which you may build speeches providing color from your own experiences, adding to them your own personality without which any speech you make will be valueless.

More of these, setting forth appeals adapted to special groups, will be written for the next edition of the manual by men who have been successful in appealing to these special groups.

HERE'S A TRUE STORY

YES, IT ACTUALLY HAPPENED, NOT ONCE, BUT THOUSANDS OF TIMES IN SCORES OF CAMPS AND CANTONMENTS.

Here is a story of a man with a number, and a whole string of aliases.

Only the number was a numeral of high honor. And the aliases were symbols of home, club, workshop, friends, and church.

John B. Crawford, until one day in June, 1918, had been "Jack" to his friends, and "Dad" to his family, and "J. B." to men at his office and "Deacon" at his church.

Well, along about June, 1918, Crawford arrived in a big cantonment, checked in by his draft board as Registrant No. 14,894.

Of course he was not called by a number. He was known as Private Crawford. But in the iteration and reiteration of that unvarying appellation he sensed the monotony of cantonment life.

Drill and lectures were interest compelling. But after that, a vacuum.

Here he was in a big city—60,000 or more other men. There the likeness ceased.

A city has many facets, many attractions, many places of contact for the young business American who wishes to touch life at every worth-while point.

Crawford, in his barracks, comfortable and clean, but nothing more, grew cynical.

"I'm a man with a country, all right," he mused aloud. "But Edward Everett Hale ought to have written about the man without a home, or a club, or a library, or a theatre, or a friend."

An older "rookie" smiled, and beckoned.

"Come along, I'll show you something you've overlooked."

He went—that was Private Crawford's introduction to the Y. M. C. A.

The secretary at the hut he visited had made a rule for himself and his staff. It is now pretty general in all "Y" huts. It was:

"Never let a man greet you first. Welcome him."

Crawford got a hearty handshake. Perhaps that was why he wrote home later, "These 'Y' huts have the small town general stores backed off the boards. You can get anything from postage stamps to Sweet Caps but the first and the best services the huts are rendering is that of giving companionship and friends. A fellow can do without a lot if only he has these intangible things."

This secretary called him "Crawford". Then he met a man from his home town who termed him "Jack". And Crawford felt his personality, which somehow had been cramped and shrivelled, expanding.

That evening Crawford attended a theatre. The next evening he jovially remarked, "I'm strolling up to my club." On Sunday he went to church. He found all of them in the "Y" hut. For Crawford had an imagination. That was what had made Private Crawford "sore on this army thing." And that same imagination had come to the rescue now that it had an outlet again.

The theatre was in the "Hut" of course. There were wooden benches and rafters. But on the stage were a grand opera star, and an actor of national note, and a vaudeville top liner. The combination could not have been seen at any price in private life.

As for friends and companionship—all that was needed was the "Y" sheltering roof. All the essentials were there—only a common meeting place was needed. For nothing knits men so closely as the common purpose and interests of military life. Add to this the elements of common suffering, sacrifice and dangers, as Crawford realized later when in France, and there is no club in city or town where such a fellow feeling is created.

The "Y" could not give Crawford his home. But it could come "about as near it as anything this side of my own front door," as one soldier wrote home. And it gave him materials and a place to write to family and friends—and

he seemed to grow more normal again as he signed himself "Dad".

Crawford found that the "Y" did not stop with providing a church, a club, a theatre, and a home. It was a school, a playhouse, a library, a canteen, and a center for baseball, football and other athletics.

Crawford's emotions and reactions are not vague and elusive things. Any army officer will tell you that they have a lot to do with his fighting quality.

All the institutions of modern life have been built up and preserved to meet human needs. To take them away is to throw men backward by centuries. These normal institutions the "Y" seeks to retain amid the abnormal and extraordinary conditions of training and fighting.

Going from home to camp means infinitely more in the life of a young man than a change of abode. He may have no wife nor children, but he has assumed other responsibilities, he has ties, parents and relatives and friends. As John Kelman puts it:

"He is a distinct personality among his mates and to himself he is an object of an almost oppressive sense of personality.

"Suddenly he wakes up to the consciousness that the army has claimed him and he has become neither more nor less than No. 49,354. With that discovery the whole burden of his personal responsibility falls from his shoulders and with a new freedom and irresponsibility his heart becomes the heart of a little child."

The "Y" does much for the personal convenience of the man in uniform. It executes many missions; it runs many errands.

But nothing the "Y" can do is likely to be of such inestimable service, of such deep and lasting value, as this task of maintaining the individual's personality.

"Personality" no longer is a vague word. It counts in business as well as in religion. It is a factor in life universally recognized. The aim of all our institutions, of our pulpits and our schools, is to enrich it.

The "Y" seeks not only to be a conserver of men. It aims to preserve and enrich the best in every man.

THIS MIGHT APPEAL TO BUSINESS MEN

Have you ever heard of a big city without a school, a church, a store, a club, a motion picture theatre?

No matter how mushroom the town; these things exist. No matter how run down, these things persist, so long as human beings remain.

Ask yourself, Why?

If they were not needful they would not exist universally. They meet a deep-seated human need. A city, so called, without them would be a monstrosity.

No need, then, to ask why these things must be provided, in a cantonment or camp, be there a few hundred men there, or 50,000.

War is abnormal. But human aspirations and needs remain pretty much the same.

Your boy, your neighbor's boy, retains the same human cravings when he puts on a uniform. He has the same wholesome desires for recreation, for companionship, for amusement, for worship, that he had at home.

If he does not get these things in a normal way he is going to seek abnormal and harmful substitutes.

For good reason the Y. M. C. A. was entrusted with provision of these normal accompaniments of daily living. You may think some other agency might have done better. Perhaps. It is a little late to discuss that now. The military authorities have assigned the task to the "Y."

Turn to another picture.

Some old town in France. Many armies have passed through these ancient streets, but never an army like this from the New World. Alert, active, vigorous young men, aglow with the joy of living, tingling with the excitement of getting to the front.

But they must wait. Perhaps they must train, or wait some more in France. They mingle with a new people, they encounter a strange language. They confront new modes of living.

The temptations are strong. Home ties make for loneliness. To combat them often means rushing into distractions which work grave harm. To be blunt, gambling, women and drink seem the most accessible diversions.

That is, unless you help put a Y. M. C. A. in that French town. Unless you are willing to give the men who are fighting your fight, perhaps laying down their lives for you, the bare necessities of civilized living.

Do you realize that one of the strongest demands of the man over there is for religion? He is down to bed rock. He wants to talk of the basic things of life, death and the hereafter.

A third picture. Words can't paint it. Try to imagine it yourself.

Your boy has done his turn in the trenches. He has stood waist-deep in mud, he has withstood the stench and the cooties—yes, we can talk about them if our sons and our brothers are infested with them—and then comes the supreme test. He is about to go “over the top”.

Here he wants the “Y” man most of all. Chocolates, tobacco, hot and cold drinks mean infinitely more to him than you can realize.

He escaped the shrapnel and bullets, he fought until he all but dropped from sheer exhaustion.

Now he comes staggering back, every nerve on edge, every muscle taut. He is more literally “all in” than you ever can realize on this side of the water.

Bodily rest he needs, and will get. Mental reaction, too, he must have, and will get.

Only will he get that of the brothel and the booze joint? Or will he get the clean, wholesome welcome of the “Y” hut?

It's up to you. He came through. Will you?

Can the “Y” meet his need?

That is largely up to you. You are asked to contribute today to enable the “Y” to carry on the work.

A POINT OF VIEW

ABOUT WHICH YOU MIGHT BUILD A SPEECH

“Nothing is too good for our fighting men.”

You admit that. You preach it.

The fighting man needs a home. Any man does. The “Y” can't give him precisely that; it can provide the best substitute to be had.

He needs a place to keep in touch with his real home—to write letters. The Y. M. C. A. can furnish that. Millions of letters have been written on Y. M. C. A. stationery in a single month.

He needs a church. The "Y" can provide that. Many of the foremost clergymen, and some of the leading laymen are meeting that need. Fired with the message of Christ, giving their services loyally, willingly, unto death if need be, they are ministering to our men on foreign soil and on high seas.

The man in uniform needs fellowship. He finds that in a Y. M. C. A. hut. He has a friend in the man with the Red Triangle on his sleeve, who has not sought a job, but who answered a call to service, who will go through thick and thin for him.

Sorely does he need relaxation, diversion and entertainment. No doubt but that the "Y" has supplied these needs. The foremost men and women of the stage have faced hardships to entertain our soldiers, sailors and marines. Motion picture films have been shipped in vast quantities. Entertainers of all sorts have answered the call.

The fighting man needs mental food. He may wish to learn French, to know something of the country where he is fighting, to specialize in that field which will earn promotion for him. The educational courses of the "Y" have followed the young man of the country to France.

Frequently the fighting man needs a lawyer, a banker, a counsellor, an adviser, an agent to perform all sorts of missions for which he has not the time nor facilities. The Y. M. C. A. secretary is meeting these needs. Through a special arrangement, millions of dollars of soldier's money have been transmitted to families or deposited in home banks. Wills have been drawn, powers of attorney arranged. Dying messages have been taken, photographs transmitted, immeasurable services rendered.

Today the soldier needs you. He needs your money which will enable the Y. M. C. A. to continue this work in the ever increasing scale made necessary by the fast growing military establishment.

The Y. M. C. A. men have failed at times. But the Y. M.

C. A. has not failed. Testimony is ample that it is meeting in increasing measure the needs of the man in uniform.

AN APPEAL TO WOMEN

Pies that Mother used to make are the least of the things that your boys will get homesick for in France.

There is danger over there, there is hardship, but did you ever examine into your boy's mind and habits of thought enough to realize that neither of these bother him one bit? The chances are he hasn't given them a thought. They won't trouble him much when he gets there.

But something, unexpected by him, will happen when he arrives. Ask any private who has come back, and you can take the repeated word of General Pershing and other high officers for the same thing,—that the most discouraging phase of life in France is the monotony, the dreariness and the sense of loneliness that come from waiting and training, associating only with men, and the lack, not so much of the comforts, as of the less tangible relationships of home.

In other words, the soldier is apt to find an absence of the actual dangers and hardships which he was all keyed up to encounter as part of the adventure.

Imagine, if you can, the effect upon a man when he is deprived of his women folk—mother, sister, wife, sweetheart and the home crowd. As Arthur Gleason puts it in *The Survey*:—

“The presence of decent women in the canteens of the Red Triangle is the best substitute. The three hundred Red Triangle women are probably of more social value to the army community than the fourteen hundred men. A most important work in personal relationship at the front is carried on by these women. The soldiers want to talk with a decent woman, who ‘savvies United States’ and looks like the folks he left behind.”

The women's side of the Young Men's Christian Association work should appeal to every woman. Women always have had a part in wars. We are just beginning to organize their efforts to make them more effective.

But the men secretaries help fill the home gap. Your boy

was a gregarious sort of a chap. He had many types of friends. He had an older man whom he looked up to. Maybe it was the clergyman, maybe it was just a friend of the family; and he had many pals of his own age whose interests were far different from his and that helped to make them all the more interesting.

Over there he is a soldier. His daily companions are soldiers. With them he forms the closest ties and most lasting friendships, but a civilian friend helps mightily to break the monotony.

There are things these Y. M. C. A. secretaries can do for your boy which the soldier has not the time to attend to for himself. It would be hard to enumerate them because they are as diverse and unexpected as the service of a mother called upon constantly to render to her son.

You have heard of the entertainments the Association provides for him; of the motion pictures, of the educational classes, of the religious services. Many of the reports of Y. M. C. A. secretaries no longer deal with these routine matters, but are chock full of examples of the unusual things they are called upon to do.

One boy's father died at home leaving his estate in such shape that this young man's power-of-attorney was necessary before the money could be made available for his younger brother and sister. The Y. M. C. A. secretary, through other secretaries back home, arranged this.

There are all sorts of commissions which the "Y" men are asked to execute—writing letters, attending to business details, helping soldiers care for or forward personal property, seeing that they get newspapers, and answering the numerous questions which arise in the leisure hours of a young man in a strange country.

There is no need to harrow your feelings by going into the service the Y. M. C. A. may be called upon to perform for your boy under stress of fighting, or if he is wounded or captured. Many times that cup of chocolate or that biscuit which the soldier received out in the fighting zone has actually saved his life. Association workers aid the Red Cross in acting as stretcher bearers for the wounded. Frequently the Red Triangle men have borne the burden of getting the

wounded back to dressing stations themselves. They minister to the walking wounded, those body weary, mind fagged, soul sick; slightly wounded, who must follow the trail back to a point where they can hope to get some attention.

The "Y" fathers, mothers and big brothers your boy on hospital ship, on transport, and during every stage of his progress toward the fighting front and back if need be, and it will minister to him in a German prison camp.

Women have contributed generously in money in previous campaigns. Their part has been more than that, and must be more than that if the present drive is to go over the top. Women not only give money, they influence tremendously the giving of money. Not only your gifts but your influence on others who will give, are of major importance if your boy is to have the administrations he needs while he is in uniform.

While your boy is fighting to preserve your home you owe him at least the best substitute that you can give for his home until the job is done.

TWO CABLEGRAMS

Names have not been mentioned in this book. There are too many "Y" men and women doing valiant and heroic service to cite specific cases.

But here are two cablegrams picked at random from the many reports received every day the American troops have been in action, which tell of the courage of workers under fire. The men and women mentioned herein have met the supreme test in offering their lives when the occasion arose in just the same way that scores of other Association workers have done.

The cablegrams follow:

OVERSEAS

PERSONNEL.

FIRST CABLE:

A GREAT SERVICE HAS BEEN RENDERED BY THIRTY AMERICAN YMCA WORKERS STATIONED FRENCH TROOPS UNDER TERRIFIC SHELL FIRE FACING GERMAN DRIVE ALONG AISNE. HELD

PLACE UNTIL LAST RETIRING WITH TROOPS AID-
ING WHENEVER IT IS POSSIBLE STOP. ALL
STORES FOOD DISTRIBUTED WEARY POILUS
WHOSE SUPPLIES FAILED REACH THEM COFFEE
SOUP MADE SERVED UNTIL BUILDING SHAT-
TERED BY GERMAN SHELLS STOP. WORKERS
MADE WAY BACK ACROSS FIELDS SWEEPED BY
SHRAPNEL HIGH EXPLOSIVE MACHINE GUN FIRE
FROM GERMAN PLANES CARRYING EQUIPMENT
POSSIBLE TOOK UP NEW POSITIONS WITH
TROOPS MOLDOVAREN (93?) FOYERS DU SOLDAT
HAVE BEEN DESTROYED SHELL FIRE OR CAP-
TURED. THREE WAREHOUSES YMCA OFFICIALS
BURNED IN ORDER TO PREVENT REMAINING
STORES FALLING IN HANDS OF ENEMY. MISS
MARIE C. HERRON CINCINNATI SISTER IN LAW
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT AND MISS JANE BOWLER
ALSO CINCINNATI YMCA CANTEEN WORKERS
PARTICULARLY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES
LABORING ON WITH TROOPS REFUGEES WOUND-
ED WITH VILLAGES BURNING ABOUT THEM. MISS
BOWLER WHO STAYED AT POST SOISSONS ALL
THROUGH LAST OFFENSIVE HELD IT AGAIN DE-
SPITE TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT. FINALLY LEFT
WHEN EVERYTHING FLAMES LESS THAN HOUR
BEFORE GERMANS ENTRANCE. CARL LITTLE AGE
THIRTY THREE NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS. RE-
TURNED BURNING VILLAGE WHICH TROOPS
WERE ABANDONING IN ORDER TO HELP CHILD
REFUGEES. WILLIAM EDWARD WRIGHT TOLEDO
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY FOUGHT BACK WITH
HIS REGIMENT AT EACH PAUSE WOULD GATHER
SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTE FOOD FROM STANDS BE-
SIDES ROAD SWEEPED BY SHELL FIRE BOMBS WITH
ASSISTANCE ERIC MAYELL NYAC NY.
WILLIAM IRVING HASTIE CENTERDALE RHODE
ISLAND HELPED BACK HUNDREDS REFUGEES AND
WOUNDED. SECURED FLOUR FROM RED CROSS SO
AS TO SUPPLEMENT OWN SUPPLIES. FOUND BAK-
ERY BAKED HUNDREDS LOAVES OF BREAD.

SECOND CABLE:

SECRETARIES AT FRONT RESPONDING SPLENDIDLY. INTENSIFIED LABOR PLACED UPON THEM BY ATTACK. MAXIMUM PRESSURE ALL ALONG LINES BESIDES UNDER ASSAULT. SECRETARIES ARE GOING ALMOST CONSTANTLY AS CLOSE FRONT AS PERMITTED GIVING MEN SMOKES FRUIT CHOCOLATE OFTEN TAKING THEM INTO FRONT TRENCHES. MANY SECRETARIES SUFFERING FROM SHELL SHOCK OR GAS BUT KEEP GOING IN INTENSE ATTACK ALL YMCA STORES WILLINGLY GIVEN MEN IN NEED. WHERE COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED HELP FEED MEN AID WOUNDED ASSIST CHAPLAINS. SOUPS FROM SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FEED MEN RAVENOUS UNDER STRAIN. ATTACK TO AMERICAN WORKERS KILLED IN TWO DAYS HAL-
LIDAY SMITH NYACK NY AND REVEREND HAD-
LEY H COOPER PIERMONT NY DIED GASSED IN HOSPITAL AMERICAN FRONT. COOPER AGE THIRTY TWO CHICAGO NORTHWESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY SMITH AGE THIRTY ONE PHYSICALLY DISQUALIFIED BECAUSE DISLOCATED SHOULDER OLD CHUMS JUST PLACED TOGETHER. SMITH PROBABLY SACRIFICED LIFE BY CONTINUING WORK AFTER GASSED GOING OUT OF LINE OF DUTY TO LEAD AMMUNITION TRAIN WHICH LOST ITS WAY.



